ELD O

1890

90.

hine Ca.

City, whose fine herd of Herefords is known all over the country, report sales recently of eleven head, besides twenty-two Shropshires, from their advertisement in the FARMER. Nothing like letting the public mow when you have something to sell, especially if it is all right, and that is how reeders of imported stock.

OF TOULTURY LE STATE JOURNAL

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A TYPICAL LETTER.

The Secretary of the Dickinson Merino As-

Everything Else, even Editors.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

sociation on his Favorites-He Denounces

DEAR SIR:-My attention was first called

o your existence by a paper sent here pub-

lished under your direction, by which 1

learned you as an acknowledged novice had

been permitted to divest yourself of such

wisdom as the human kind is supposed to

possess in, and among their weaknesses and

folbles, at a gatheing of the wrinkley greasy

sheep breeders of New York State, and

afterwards, in addition to the discussion,

published in your joutnal, as a paper design-

ed to enlighten the natives, by calling atten-

tion to the sheep now championing the popu-

lar demand. I do not write you these few

lines to discuss with you your own chosen

subject. I shall not intrude on you with my

views as to the purpose of its author; it

speaks for itself. But as you have willingly

desired a correction, to be written by me,

would suggest that you go about proving your

charges therein made as you desire things

based on facts. I only think you were too

fast in the remark that the Delaines were

bastard Southdown or Shrops, and followed

it up by saying that sheep were being sold

Dickinsons in Pa. and O., that would only

shear 10 lbs., with a little wool on their

fraudulent intent on attempts of illustration,

truly delineate the perfection of the sheep.

your first attempt to enlighten the natives.

Now your remarks as to origin of popular

sheep will detract from your effect, other-

ed degree, what your judgment will I think

in the near future tell you to be a base

I have the honor to represent as an officer of

honoring them with the distinction they de

they resemble. We must shake this scourge

Give them as good premiums as any other

something better than bastard Southdown

and Shrop, with capacity to grow more than

10 lbs. of wool. You had the dishrag Blacktop

description, but run us in with them. Here

is where you will have to pay the penalty in

matter of statement of breeding, whether

intentionally or ignorantly it amounts to the

same, unless by you corrected. You have

the top. You have my own personal consent

are organized to protect ourselves from base

your remarks are deemed worthy of atten-

When fairs are run in the interest of trick

minded men and the general public. They

Yours, very truly,

M. G. McDOWELL.

from one to another at the public expense.

CANTON, Ohio.

ricultural.—Testing Cammercial Fertil-her—A Correction—A Typical Letter— inspection of Commercial Fertil/zers— fexas F-ver—Alfaifa—Scab in Sheep— Meeting-Hints About Horsus-

orse Gossip.

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rinary —Tuberculosis.....

Agricultural.

TESTING COMMERCIAL FERTIL-IZER.

The past week we had a visit from J.

wart Smith, of Ypsilanti, farmer, sheepseeder and philosopher. In discussing ble man, ricus agricultural questions, Mr. Smith ferred to the wheat crop, and gave his exrience with commercial fertilizers in conction with it this season. He had a 1 want to know it, who bred them and where wenty acre field, which after being in grass and been planted to corn two years ago, and the time of exhibition, so I can take action are him a crop of over one hundred bushels at them or at you. We say to the world that ears per acre. The next year he sowed it we have a pure Merino, excelling all in truecats, and got over sixty bushels per acre. ast fall he wanted to put it into wheat, and er two such heavy crops he knew it ought be dannered. But it was at the back of as you say that the younger men are carchfarm, and the cost of drawing manure what he expected to realize. He deterned to try a commercial fertilizer, and the Delaine sheep, while you call a halt in ate to make an application of 150 pounds sheep to see if the public can't be made to meriment a little, and having some wood a serious change of type to meet the deshee, he sifted out seven barrels to apply to the balance of the field. He sowed this lication as heavy as the drill would allow everal drill rows in the field were left without either superphosphate or ashes. The experiment resulted as follows: On the ground where neither ashes or superphosphate was applied, there was practically no wheat, the seed never germinating. Upon was a light crop. Upon the portion which superphosphate was used, the 14 acres yielded at the rate of 28 bushels to the acre. The whole field averaged over 20 bushels to the tore and he felt certain it would not have sveraged over half that amount if ashes had been applied alone, and the crop would have proved a complete failure with not an application of either. "Now," said Mr. Smith. "I am a strong believer in barn-And manure as the cheapest and best ferlizer a farmer can use; but I feel satisfied bat a commercial fertilizer was a good hing for me this season, and saved my wheat rop on that twenty acres. I have a good deal of faith in the merits of the 'Home-

A CORRECTION. the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Allow me to correct the report of my renarks at the great picnic of the P. of I. at the hereafter. You can correct as much of sennington on the 4th of July. I did most | it as you like. We can't help but consider eartily commend the organization of that you have grossly slandered us in the farmers, as I fully believe that organization promises more for them as a class than does any other one thing. I did also speak of necessary reforms in legislation, and spoke put yourself into a deep hole where only an in loud condemnation of a law that taxed a editor can get out of. The best is rising to farmer for his entire farm when he owned only one half or two-thirds of it. I said to condemn anything your nature and belief bothing regarding loans from the govern- leads you to, only keep within the law. We ment to farmers at low rates of interest, for am not sure that it would be wise or safe. If it could be done with no danger or wrong the government or any class of its citizens, then I should say at once "God speed" the movement. I know of no class that has done more to develop the country, and make our nation what it is to-day, than has the farmer. Hence any safe privileges that are then only a machine to shovel money could be granted them are certainly to be

Except in this respect the report was ssentially correct, so far as my remarks were concerned.

The above letter reached us some time ago, laid away and forgotten. It has came again

was not thought of when the paper he so good as it claims. vigorously attacks was written. From all we can learn, the Dickinson and Black-Top We do not propose to judge between them. If their breeders are satisfied with them, and they seem to be, they are the ones most in-Dowell it is as senseless as Don Quixote's attack on the wind-mills, and it will undoubtedly have just about the same result.

INSPECTION OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

under the names of Blacktops, Delaines and From Bulletin 64 of the Agricultural College Experiment Station.

We believe there are worse sheep than the

The law in this State requires the analysis heads and backs, and saying that as you had every year of all commercial fertilizers sold saw a few at Detroit, which for all I know or offered for sale, the retail price of which were worse than you said yet. But does that exceeds ten dollars per ton, and the publicagive you the right to condemn all or any that tion of the results of analysis. The mavon never saw and run a general charge of terials to be determined in such analysis are "nitrogen in available form, potash soluble as well as to ignore the merit of the artist to in water, phosphoric acid in available form, and the insoluble phosphoric acid." The No, will be your answer if you are a sensichemists or Europe and America have selected these same materials as determining the chief value of commercial fertilizers, and the Dickinsons. If their are any bastards in every State of our union where the law masquerading under the name of Dickinsons prescribes chemical analysis of commercial manures as one condition of sale, these are Dirt charcoal, etc. bred, and by whom sold and owned by at the materials to be determined as the basis

These are not the only materials concerned in raising crops, but they are the only ness of type of original Merino. Either the materials for which the farmer can afford to public are to believe us, or be charmed by pay more thanten dollars a ton. These substancer are all contained in stable mature, but such stable manure is not sold in the ing on, while the old breeders are feeding on m his barn appeared to him as too great your figurative ideal sheep on paper. Your open market for more than ten dollars a too, nor could the farmer afford to pay such price whole effort seems like an effort to side track for this manure and therefore no analysis of rchased enough Homestead Superphos- the breeding of the defunct Vermont type of such manure is required by law. There are other materials required for the growth of believe that even they are just now needing sulphates, etc., but these are constituents of all good soils, and if required in excess of mands of the times. You have given us a what is in the soil, can be bought for much very high testimonial thereby for we never less than ten to twenty dollars a ton. A man who buys at twenty dollars a ton what can be bought for three dollars a ton is not wisely investing his money. Plaster and wise as you have ridiculed to an unwarrantsalt are very cheap in this State and need not be purchased at inflated prices. Lime and the silicate of lime, alumina and silislander on the pure Dickinson sheep, which cate of alumina, magnesia and oxide of iron, make up the great bulk of the soils of Michithe Record Company. In the matter of gan, and the farmer does not need to buy his classes at coming district fairs in your State, soil materials at twenty dollars a ton. Land I wish to be distinctly understood that we is bought and sold by the acre, not by the don't consider the Dickinson blood on a par ton. An acre of land taken to the depth of with the blacktop. Would prefer a class one foot weighs about 2,000 tons. To buy the chief materials of our soil, even at the serve. Black tops we would class with the rate of ten dollars a ton, would be buying grade sheep, and make them walk with those soil at the rate of \$20,000 an acre, which is too high a prich for even Michigan lands. off, and you must, in the interest of truth Because silica, lime, magnesia and oxide of and justice, relagate them among the mediiron are found in all agricultural plants, and um wool classes as their scale of points leave many of these are essential for the growth of plants, it does not follow that we shall profitably purchase these materials for manures same number for pens as the rest. I do not at inflated prices when we find that all arable intend to show unless we are honored with soils contain these substances by hundreds a separate class, and thereby recognize us as

The case is different with materials that are found in very small amount in the soluble or available form in the soil. and which are soonest exhausted by cropping; such as available nitrogen, potash soluble in water, and phosphoric acid. Under certain conditions the farmer may find a profit in buying and using commercial manures containing these substances even at prices demanded for commercial fertilizers, but it does not follow that he may with equal wisdom buy all the other materials contributing to plant growth and at the same high prizes, while they are found in abundance in his soil, or may be purchased at very small prices in the open market. The rare and precious have a price of their own, which the base and comslanders. We may enter suit against you if mon may not attain. Potash and lime are both necessary for plant growth; the latter is cheap and common, while the former is costly and precious, and prices must vary sters and clicks they are mere gambling accordingly. concerns, and loose all interest to fair

OBJECT OF INSPECTION OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

The law does not prescribe any standard for the composition of a commercial fertilizer, the manufacturer being free to make his own standard, the law simply requiring that the fertilizers offered for sale shall be up to and being very crowded at the time it was | the standard set up by the manufacturer. The license to sell does not certify to the to the light, and we give place to it with value of the fertilizer, but simply states that great pleasure. It was written in criticism | the manufacturer or dealer offers for sale a | for I am not; but would like to see it so that of a paper read at the N. Y. State Sheep- fertilizer for which a certain content of nit-Breeders' Association, and shows Mr. Dow- rogen, potash and phosphoric acid is claim- pound for decent two and three year old ell to have been in a state of mind when he ed, and that samples of such fertilizers have penned it. Of course we know the Secretary | been deposited with the secretary of the col- | two seasons, and unless western cattle are his firm have achieved their success as versy between him and breeders of the Black tion. Analysis is then made of each of these Top and American Merinos last winter have | fertilizers, gathered in the open market as | Midland, July 24, 1890.

left him in rather a shaky condition. That | far as possible, and the results of such an controversy seemed to hint so strongly at alysis published in bulletin. The claimed his falsifying the early history of his par- composition and found composition are articular favorites that we rather lost interest | ranged in parallel lines so that the real comin what the honorable secretary may write position can be compared at a glance with or say. But we prefer to allow every one to the composition claimed for it by mauufacjudge from his own writings of the peculiar- turer. In this way the buyer can see at once ities of this young man, whose existence by this bulletin whether the fertilizer is as

To find the market value, calculations can have a common origin, and the admirers of is worth nineteen cents a pound, so'uble or each claim their blood has been kept pure, available phosphoric acid eight cents, insoluble phosphoric acid two cents, and potash from four and one-half to six cents, according as it is in the form of chloride or su!terested. As for the vaporings of Mr. Mc. - phate. These prices are determined each year by the prices of substances from which these materials are derived in the great commercial centers. e. g. New York. The composition is given in parts in one

hundred. To obtain the number of pounds Dickinsons even in Michigan, and the latter could be used to take their place to advan- in a ton we multiply the per cent by twenty, tage. Where it is a question between poor If we multiply the number of pounds in a ton sheep and the Dickinson we prefer the Dick- by the price of each material the sum will inson, even if Mr. Dowell stands forth as give the value of a ton of fertilizer. Take an example in a superphosphate made in this State:

12 83 .827 1

Market value, equals The whole value of a ten of superphosphate seems to be determined by a little less than 300 pounds of the material. The remaining 1,700 pounds may be considered as made up as follows:

The 205 pounds of phosphoric acid would require 447% pounds of bone phosphate, or tricalcic phosphate, and this converted into superphosphate and sulphate of lime would make 782% pounds of lime saits.

The nitrogen would require 374 pounds albumenoids. e potash as sulphate nes contain 25 per cent. carbonate, etc., f lime, as sulphate. visture and excess of sulphuric acid... 350.

2,000.0 If we take a fertilizer with one per cent of soluble potash and no available nitrogen, the commercial value as estimated above would be \$4.00 a ton. If it only had one-tenth these amounts the vaine would be to cents & ton if estimated in the same way.

Farmers can easily estimate the commercial value of fertilizers by using these data. LICENSE REQUIRED.

A license is required from each dealer who sells or offers for sale any commercial fertilizer, the price of which exceeds ten dollars a ton. This license must be taken out each year for each brand of fertilizers offered for sale. The amount sold is not contemplated by the law. The lawful sale of any amount will require a license. The license is for one year in each case, commencing with the first of May. The application for a license, the fee for the same (\$20.00), and the specimens of fertilicers, with the affidavit, should be sent to Secretary H. G. Reynolds, at the college, by the

Chemist Experiment Station.
Agricultural College

Appended to the above is an analysis of the various brands of fertilizers sold in the State, and those of our readers interested can get a copy of the bulletin and figure out for themselves by the method described just what special brands are worth, and their probable value to them as fertilizers.

TEXAS FEVER

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer DEAR SIE:-As I think your paper is run in the interest of the "Michigan farmers," you ought to say something about Texas cattle, not only because of their passing through the State, but because they are hurting our market east, and hurting it

Ten days sgo there was every prospect of an excellent stocker trade; but last Monday it was almost impossible to get a buyer to make a bid on stock cattle at all. And they had good reason for it, too, as the cattle bought the week before were dying in every direction, one man losing over \$400 worth.

Very few of the drovers knew of the real cause of the decline in prices, and I only found out when a commission man was changing some cattle he had left from one pen to another. He would not let his men use the empty pens, saying "Mr. — calling the buyer by name "lost d-d nearly all the cattle I sold him out of those rens last week."

One of cur drovers had contracted two cars of yearlings two weeks before, to be delivered last Monday, and the buyer would not take them except at a big discount, claiming he would rather pay the loss than to take them, on account of the fever being in the yards. I could give you lots more of this, but think you can pick enough out of what I have written to make a start with. I don't claim to be writing this for the cattle raisers' benefit entirely, a drover could pay more than two cents per

ALFALFA.

From Farmer's Bulletin No. 2, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Alfalfa or lucern (Medicago sativa) is a perennial forage plant resembling clover in its feeding value, habits of growth, and effects on succeeding crops. Under favorable conditions it will live from eight to fifteen years, and does not run out as clover does. be made on the basis that available nitrogen | It has long been cultivated in Europe, and is grown quite extensively in California and some of the Western and Southern States. It seems probable that it may be introduced with advantage into many parts of the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and over a wide tract of the more arid regions of the Southwest. It has been grown successfully for the past seven years at the station at Geneva, New York, but in recent experiments on thirty farms in different parts of Vermont it was very largely winterkilled. While a southern climate is more favorable to alfalfa, numerous experiments have shown that it will do well in many localities in the Northern States, and when established will produce from three to five crops each season for a number of successive years. "Alfalfa is especially adapted to dry | preducer. climate, and withstands drouth much better than ordinary clovers." For this reason it is largely relied on in Colorado and California, especially where irrigation is used. SOIL.

Alfalfa prefers a light, sandy, or loam soll, with a subsoil through which its long roots can penetrate. In some cases its taproots goes down 12 to 15 or even 20 feet. At the New York station, however, alfalfa has such a soll greater pains must be taken to secure a good stand, but when the plant is once established the character of the subsoil is of more importance than that of the surface soil. CULTURE.

Use fresh and pure seed. Sow at any time when the ground is in suitable condition, and when there will be time for the plants to become well establish before they are subjected either to drought or extreme insoluble phosphoric acid, three per cent cold. The soil should be thoroughly prepared, and the seed sown at the rate of 14 to 20 pounds to the acre. If sown broadcast, about the latter quantity will be reentred: if in drills, the former amount will be sufficient.

In regions where irrigation is necessary the Colorado Station advises that the water should be applied to alfalfa before cutting, because thus the mower does its work more effectively and the growth of the succeeding

HARVESTING.

period of good weather after the blossoms begin to appear. If allowed to stand too long, its stalk becomes hard and woody and succeeding crops are likely to be diminished. If designed for hay, it must be carefully cured and housed, for otherwise its leaves will drop off and only a mass of bare stalks be left. AS A COLLECTOR OF PLANT FOOD.

as phosphoric acid, potash and lime, are have been located. derived solely and entirely from the soil. Nitrogen, on the other hand, may be taken into the plant from the air or from the soil. It now seems certain from experiments in Europe and by the Storrs Station in Connecticut that alfalfa, clover, peas, and many other plants belonging to the class called legumes, gather a part of their nitrogen from the air. The plants which have this power may be called nitrogen collectors. The legumes contain large quantities of nitrogen in the form of protein. The protein compounds form blood, muscle, tendon, bones, and other nitrogenous tissues; hence the legumes are especially valuable for fodder. Furthermore, nitrogen is the most valuable constituent of manures, and is by far the costliest ingredient of commercial fertilizers. Plants which have the power of gathering nitrogen from the air, have, therefore, a two-fold advantage for the farmer. As fodder, they supply the protein what corn, cornstalks, silage, straw, the poorer qualities of hay, and many other food materials lack for making meat and milk and giving animals strength for work. When they are plowed under or fed to stock | fies the irritation. If the wool is parted and and the manure returned to the ground they supply the nitrogen which other crops such as wheat, rye, oats, grasses, root-crops and rotatoes are unable to acquire for them-AS A FEEDING STUFF.

During a single season alfalfa furnishes large amount of nutritious green forage, relished by all kinds of stock. It should be fed partially wilted or mixed with hay or straw. In the dry regions of the West it is but there is more or less danger that it will cause the cattle to bloat or that the plants will be killed by close pasturing. Cattle. sheep, and horses reiish alfalfa hay and seem to thrive on it.

Chemical analyses and digestion experiments show that alfalfa compares very favorably with red clover both as green fodder and as hay. It may be used either for fattening or for milk. To secure a well-balanced economical ration, alfalfs, which contains a large proportion of protein, should be fed with corp, wheat or oat straw, root steers, which is all we could do for the past | crops, etc., which contain relatively large | ings is a mixture of eucalpytus oil, tar oil, amounts of the other food ingredients (car- and paraffin in the following proportions: substitute for the wheat bran, cotton-seed "To be well shaken together, and the skin is slightly on the increase.

meal, and other materials which contain large amounts of protein, and which they are now buying in order to utilize the excess of carbohydrates produced in corn and other

DISADVANTAGES OF ALFALFA.

1. It is not easily established.

2. It is less hardy than clover. 3. If allowed to grow too long its stalks become hard and woody.

4. Except in dry regions cattle cannot be safely pastured on it. 5. It requires peculiar treatment to make

ADVANTAGES OF ALFALFA. 1. When established it does not run out.

2. It withstands drouth much better than clover.

3. It grows rapidly and may be cut early in the season. 4. It gathers a large amount of nitrogen

from the air as well as from the soil, and is therefore very valuable as a fertilizing crop. 5. It furnishes several large crops of green fodder each season.

6. When properly cured it makes an excellent hay, 7. It is relished and digested by all farm

animals and is an excellent flesh and milk 8. It makes muscle rather than fat, and is

therefore vhlusble to use with corn and other fat-producing crops to make a well-balanced ration for cattle. In brief, experiments at the stations and

elsewhere indicates that alfalfa is valuable as a feeding-stuff and as a fertilizing crop, but that it requires peculiar conditions of climate and soil for growth, and careful culture and curing to make it a profitable crop. It is worthy of repeated and systematic experibeen successfully grown on a clay soil. On mental tests by farmers, even though in such a soil greater pains must be taken to prove a fallure.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

This is a disease which happily is but little known in this State, but when it does occur the very fact that it is so seldom seen by flockmasters that its presence is not suspected until it has done much damage. J. Woodreffe Hill, F, R. C. V. S., in a recent issue of the journal of the National Agricultural Society of Victoria, Australia, gives a very full description of the disease in its various forms, and prescribes an ample remedy which has been found efficacious. Here is what he says:

"Few diseases amongst our flocks give so mach trouble, cause greater annoyance, or rank more important pecuniarily and sanitarily than the loathsome one termed "scab."

"Although there are three forms of ovin seab, viz., psoroptic, sarcoptic and symbletic, the ficek master or shepherd is most fa-Alfalfa should be cut during the first millar with the first-named, the appearance of which is dreaded on account of its highly contagious character and rapid extension. The vitality of the psoroptic parasite is very strong, and, in a congenial temperature, it will live a month after its removal from the infested animal.

"Infection may take place, and usually does, from direct contract with a scabby sheep, or it may occur from exposure to pas-The mineral constituents of plants, such tures or buildings where animals so diseased

"Incubation .- This may vary from seven to twenty-eight days, or even longer, being chiefly dependent on the number of parasites present, the multiplications of the latter being very rapid.

" Symptoms .- As with any other "itchy" animal the disease is earliest manifested by an irratable condition of certain pests. To allay this irritation, the infested sheep rubs itself against any object, such as posts, rails, or hedges, and upon these are frequently left portions of infected wool, by which means the disease is further extended. The animal also endeavors to scratch with its hind feet, or bite the part affected, producing the mechase of the French or the "flowering" of the Border Shepherds. But this tufty condition of the fleece is also present even in advancee of "fluke," and therefore, unless accompanied by external parasitic invasion, is not a positive proof of "scab." Associated with these symptoms of skin irritation there exists a continual restlessness-the animal is rarely quiescent, stamps its feet, paws, snatches at its fleeces and often detaches portions. Heat intensithe skin examined, prominent deep yellowish or reddish pimple points will be obsrved. These soon become ruptured, and the escaped fluid forms the crust or scab from which the disease derives its name.

"The removal of the scab exposes an angry sore which rapidly spreads and becomes quite the attraction of the fly and the pasture | cause of the sheep. It was so short a time ground of maggots.

"As the disease proceeds, the skin gets tumefied, wrinkled, deeply fissured, and much used for pasture, especially in the fall, even ulcerated, Glandular enlargements occur in the submaxillary, axillary, and inquinal regions. The subject becomes ema clated, stupefied, and sinks from exhaustion. Scab is generally seen along the back, sides and shoulders. " Treatment .- This consists in the appli-

cation of agents fatal to parasitic existence. Arsenic forms the basis of most of the sheep dips in vogue. Mercurial preparations, if judiciously applied, fulfill the same purpose. Digitailis, helleboro, tobacco, seda, alum and quicklime are agents of the past. An effectual, and the least hurtful of all dress-

thoroughly steeped with the dressing. This may be repeated twice or thrice with an interval of three days, and in a week after the last application the sheep may be washed, and any open sores that remain may be dusted with equal parts of dry oxide of zine and sulphur.

"Complete isolation, thorough disinfection, and absolute destruction of disease spreading agents, must be observed in all outbreaks of scab. Loss of condition by a liberal allowance of good food and careful management. Small doses of sulphate of iron are advantageous."

Flock Notes.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, has shipped 90,000 head of sheep and 2,000,000 pounds of wool already this year.

IT is said over 500,000 head of sheep were fattened in Nebraska last winter, and shipped to eastern markets.

ADRIAN wool buyers purchased 196,000 lbs. of the staple this season. The Times says the fleeces were a little higher in quality but fleeces averaged lighter.

New Mexico Stock Grower: Careful estimates place the number of sheep which will go out of the territory this year to feeding pens in the corn belt at 500,000. They brought an average of \$3 each.

S. M. ISBELL, of Jackson, writes us that the fleece of the Shropshire ram sold by Mr. James Walker, of that county, was really 18 lbs., instead of 17 lbs. as reported. The ram was an imported one, and purchased by Mr. Walker at the Detroit Exposition last year.

THE Texas Stockman and Farmer says that "Captain James H. David has gone to Michigan and Wisconsin after bucks and some good driving horses. He will return early in August with a fine lot of both." Ha can get both in Michigan.

BARON VON HOMEYER, of Germany, has presented to Thos. W. Wyckoff, of Davisburg, Secretary of the Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, a ram and ewe of the French Merino, or Rambouillet breed. The ram weighs 280 lbs, and the ewe 170 lbs.

Both are recorded. SAYS the Ingham County Demacrat: "Israel Aseltine, of Alaiedon township, reports 249% lbs. of washed wool from 25 sheep. An average of nearly 10 lbs. to the straight?" That is hn average of \$2.60 per hand for the 25 fleeces, or a total of \$65.05-

scood record indeed.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper says: Well informed wholsesale dealers and slaughterers tell us that there is every probability that good mutton sheep will touch nine cents before Christmas. The reason is the great decrease in sheep available for butchers' uses in every part of the coast owing to the severity of the winter and the heavy sales both in North and South to Eastern buyers. Every sheep man who has any good wethers or barren ewes to sell has no difficulty in finding a buyer at almost his own figures. Of the two-year-old, hardy wethers there is hardly a decent flock in the hands of the breeders.

MR. WM. ALGOE, of Ortonville, Genesee Co., sends us the following: The undersigned took a fleece of wool to the Flint woolen mills to have it cleansed. When taken to the mill it weighed 39% lbs., when cleansed it weighed 10% lbs. When sheared off the sheep it weighed 40 lbs. 14 cz. There was over a pound sampled out. The wool was sheared from one of James Arnold's bucks, of the township of Brandon, Oakland Co. It lacked eight days of one year's growth. At the same ratio a full year would give 41 10-100 lbs. in the rough, cr 11 3-100 lbs. cleansed. We claim it to be the best record of cleansed wool in the State. If not so please correct us. This is the heaviest cleansed fleece we have heard of except one from the ram Rowe, by M. S. Sheldon (48), owned at the time by C. M. Thornton, of Northville. We think his fleece cleansed 111/4 lbs., but as we did not have time to verify this we ask Mr. Thornton to put us right if we are in error.

THE return of the annual shearing time in Kansas, the state where the wool growing has had more ups and downs than perhaps anywhere else, brings again into notice the ago that thousands of farmers of the State were basing their salvation upon the animal that a brief review of the present situation is a most instructive one. It was in 1883-4 that Kansas was in its sheep glory, having 1,200,000 head scattered over her prairies When those who had gone into the business as a speculation had found out, as most of them did, that they were bound to be losers because they were not giving their flocks the requisite care or shelter, and were not receiving for their wool prices which had been anticipated, when they found out these things they made all haste to dispose of every last animal. As a result sheep that had been bought for \$5 and \$6 dropped to \$3 and \$2, and even \$1, so anxious were the owners to dispose of them. And now the number of sheep in the State is about 490,000, valued at \$3 each. The number is about the same as it was ten years ago, and

THE DETROIT MEETING.

Third and Fourth Days-Big Crowds and Fine Racing-The Interest Never Fingged till the Last Heat was Over.

The second day closed with the \$10,000 M. & M. stakes unfinished, and it was called first. Two of the horses had been withdrawn-Prince Warwick and Stickfast,while Pocahontas Boy had been distanced. Play Boy and Walter E. had one heat each, while Suisan had two. The betters were all at sea, each one with a favorite. The owner of Walter E. backed his horse heavily. and got big odds against him. The fifth heat started with Play Boy in the lead and Almont Wilkes a close second, then Walter E. Almont and Gillett moved up, passed Play Boy, and had it bot to the wire, but Walter E. stald longest, and captured the heat in 2:30, Gillett second and Almont Wilkes third.

In the sixth beat, it was a fight all the way from start to finish, and Play Boy won the heat by a 1030 from Almont Wilkes, who was in the lead to within ten feet of the wire. Time, 2:23

Three of the Lorses now had two heat each-Saisur, Walter E. and Play Boy. At the start the tail enders fought for the lead, but soon Walter E. and Suisun moved up to Play Boy and Almont Wilkes, and after a determined struggle Walter E. shot out in front of the lot, and landed the heat and the race in 2:23%. The following is the

SUMMARY: Walter E., b. g., by Patchen Mambrino, dam Theroughbred. Bob Stewart, Kansas Play Boy. ch. g., by McCurdy's

Clay 31, Jas Stinson, Chic.go 4 Carrie Walton, b. m. by Gov.

o stock farm, Menio Park, Stickfast, b. g., by Duke of Crawford, dam Dora Hunter

Following is the time of the quarters: 34 34 36 Mile. 3534 1:0934 1:4334 2:1834 55 1:0934 1:4334 2:1834 3534 1:09 1:4334 2:1834 3544 1:09 1:4334 2:182 3434 1:1034 1:4534 2:20 361 1:1134 1:4736 2:23 3734 1:1134 1:4736 2:23

This was a gift to Adonis, the fast son of Sydney, for neither Grey Harry nor Willard M., could make him trot up to his ability.

SUMMART: Furse \$2,000; free for all pacing class, with \$500

Time by quarters: 36 1:08% 1:42% 2:16% 35% 1:11 1:45 2:20% 2:18% 2:18%

The winner is a big bay gelding, five years old, sired by Sydney 4770, a son of Santa Claus 2000. Adsnis' dam was Venus, said to be by Capt, Webster 10173, a son of Williamson's Belmont. Sydney is also sire of the wonderful young pacer Gold Leaf, record 2:11% as a four-year-old. Adonis will have to go in the free-for-all before long, and he will be able to give most of that

MUNOL BEATS THE WORLD.

At the request of President Campau, Marvin consented to let Sonol go a fast half mile. After warming up she was started on the back stretch, and when the half mile pole was reached went off like a bird. At the quarter stretch a rupper was started to encourage ber, and the pair came down together like a whirlwind. The game mare never faltered, never + kipped, but went like a piece of machinery, Marvin talking to her and the crowd yelling. Under the wire she shot like a fish, and the audience cheered Marvin and the mare when the time was announced as 1:02%. Several parties made it 1:021/4. It was the unanimous opinion that 2:08% would have been beaten if the mile had been trotted.

2:18 CLASS. For this there were five entries, Alfred S., Lady Bullion, Direct, Kit Curry and Ketch. In the auctions Direct was a favorite, selling at \$100 to \$60 for Lady Bullion and \$25 for Alfred S. The books also favored Direct and made Bullion second choice. The resut was a surprise, Alfred S. captured the first heat in 2:18%, and the second in 2:18%, two lengths ahead in each, and not having been hard pushed at any point in the race. Lady Bultion got second money, and Direct and Kit Curry divided third.

BUMMARY: Alfred S., b. g. by St. Blmo, dam Nora Mar-shall by Mohawk Chief, O. A. Hickok, San

Time by quarters: 34 1:08% 1:48 .25% 1:09% 1:43%

The winner is a bay gelding, sired by S. Elmo 891, he by Mohawk 604, dam Nora Marshall by Mebawk Chief 607. He is a natural trotter, and looks like a reliable one although this race did not test his quality. As to his breeding it is a mixture of unknowns, and this is what caught the betters

HORSEMAN'S GREAT EXPECTATION

great young trotters Allerton and Margaret S. among them. The other three were comparatively unknown. Allerton was the favorite, with Margaret S. second choice. In the first heat Margaret S. went to the front like a flash, never was reached by the others, and got to the wire before any of the others except Allerton had got to the distance. Indead it is an open question if she did not distance him also, but he got the benefit of the doubt. Had the mare been a strong finisher she would have won the race right there. As it was she and Allerton trotted another heat, which he won in 2:1614, by head, beating his previous record. Then a heavy shower put an end to the race for the day, or he would have won sure, as he was improving and the mare showed marks of distress. Next day the heavy track made Allerton's backers sure of success. He took the first heat after a sharp struggle, the mare out-footing him to the three-quarters, and he only winning by a nose in 2.1814.

For the next heat Allerton was a strong favorite. The mare started out as usual in the lead, but on the back stretch Allerton began to gain. She was taken to the outside of the track, where it was hard, Allerton be ing close to the pole where there was considerable mud. The mare then began to gain, and came very fast from the quarter, shutting Allerton out, who had acted very un steady on the last half, breaking badly, and winning the heat, the race, and all the stakes, \$9,450, as she had distanced all her competitors. Some of the backers of Allerton went broke on their favorite. He is very game, resolute horse, of the Wilkes type, but is suffering from something that lames him, probably rheumatism.

SUMMARY. he Horseman Great Expectation stake, 4-year-old-, purse, \$9,450 with \$500 to winner of fast-est heat if better than 2:16. Margaret S, b. f, A McDowell... Allerton, b. c., C. W. Williams.... sey..... Navidad, b. c , Charles Marvin. Time-2:18%, 2:16%, 2:18%, 2:23%, 2:20% Time by quarters:

34 34 34 .35 1:09 1:4234 .34 1:08 1:43 .344 1:0734 1:41 .3534 1:1234 1:47 .3434 1:0534 1:43 The winner is a very handsome mare, and sired by Director 1989, dam May Day by Cassius M. Clay Jr., 54; g. dam, Kate, by Hiram Drew. In each heat except the last

bidly. 2:27 CLASS. This was another surprise. An unknown horse, Aivin, owned at Tilsonburg, Ont., won in three straight heats against a strong field, among whom were such horses as Harry Medium, Pickpannia, Gliffue, and Buck Morgan. Pickpannia was the favorite in the first heat, but Alvin won so easily that he became the favorite for the

next heat. SUMMARY. Purse \$2.00: 2.27 class, trotting, with \$500 to winner of fastest heat ir better than 2:18. Alvin, ch. h., G. W. Lang. Buck Morgan, ch. g. J. A. Harry Medium, b. g., D. Mo Stevie, b. g., J. Holcomb ... Charles H., pr. h., Oldham Miller & Dickerson. hn Dickson, br. h., D. Time-2:214, 2:22, 2:20

1:46\(\frac{4}{2}\) 2:21\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1:46\(\frac{1}{2}\) 2:22\(\frac{1}{2}\) 2:20 3514 1:10 The winner is a chestnut horse sired by Orpheus 2015, a son of Oxmoor, 1400; dam, Nancy, by Toronto Chief Jr. Wallace's Year Book questions this breeding. Howeyer bred Alvin is a race-horse, and will be

heard from in faster classes before the sea-FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.

It was expected that the grey stallion Alcryon would start in this race, with Palo Alto, Sasie S., and Houri. But the Grand Rap ds horse was unable to start from lameness, and the two mares, while fast, could not give Palo Alto a race. The latter was favorite at long odds, Susie S, selling second choice. At the start Susie led to the quarter, with Hour second. Palo Alto passed the latter, and had got on even terms with Sasie before the stretch was reached, went past her, slowed down so as not to shut out Honri, and went under the wire three lengths ahead in 2:151/4 For the second heat there was an evener race, Palo Alto and Susie trotting down the back stretch like a double team, the stallion only winning by a neck in 2:17, Susle second, Hourl three lengths behind. For the third heat there was an even start, the stallion taking first place,

then breeking and dropping behind, but closing up, passing Susie very easily, and winning in 2:161/4. SUMMARY: Purse \$3,000; free-for-all trotting, (Guy barred) with \$1,00) to winner of fastest heat if better with \$1,00) to winner of fastest heat than 2:18%.
Paio Alto, b. h., Charles Marvin.
Susie S., b. m., Jo n Trainer.
Houri, b. m., Budd Doble...
Time—2:15%, 2:17, 2:16%.
Time by quarters:

Palo Alto is a big stout fellow, and in stud condition must be a handsome horse. He is a bay, sired by Electioneer, the great son of Hambletonian 10 and Green Mountain Maid. His dam was Dame Winnie a thoroughbred mare by Planet, the four mile racer. His record is 2:12%, and he looked equal to it dispute the potency of this combination.

whenever he is wanted to go his limit. 2:30 PACING CLASS.

Only two starters appeared, the other having withdrawn. Cricket, the handsome daughter of Steinway, was one, and the bay

mare Gladdus, by Pocahontas Boy. The betting, what little there was, was a \$25 on Cricket to \$5 on Gladdus. Cricket took the lead at the start, and won as she liked, being held in not to distance Gladdus. Time, 2:27. For the second heat it was an nounced that distance would be waived, and Cricket given a fast mile. She made one break, which lost her a little, but she made he mile in 2:14%, the last half in 1:06. She

took the third heat in 2:17. SUMMABY:

in California, sired by Steinway, 1808, a son of Strathmore 498. Cricket's dam was i thoroughbred mare. She is a very smooth For this five starters appeared, with the gaited animal, stealing over the ground like a shadow, and is one of the sensations of the

> This closed what was by all odds, the most satisfactory meeting ever held in Detroit. The opinions of those who were in attendance found expression in a handsome present to President Campan, for his courtesy, impartiality, and the pains he took to make the meeting a success.

Hints About Horses.

Once during a lifetime is all any man need expect to be suited in a family horse. Be kind but firm with the horse, petting is as much out of place as abuse. Feed the horse out of a trough placed on the ground; this is not only the most natural position, but it prevents the proper elevator muscles of the shoulder becoming rigid and fixed, which by constant use of high mangers and tight reining is frequently the case. How often do we see horses worked in towns to heavy carts or light carriages unable when turned out to grass to get their heads to the ground without setting the fore feet out wide, sometimes going down on one or both knees, or setting one leg forward with the other as far back as possible. Twelve quarts of good, clean old oats with twenty pounds of good, clean old hay, with a sprinkling of salt, is sufficient ration for an ordinary-sized horse for one day. Beans are the most muscleproducing food given to horses. Horses in the habit of swallowing food without thoroughly masticating can be cured by covering the bottom of the feed-trough with loose stones about the size of an egg.

Never offer unsolicited advice for the medication of a neighbor's sick animals; if it recovers you have nothing to gain, and a good deal to lose if it dies. Before venturing to use or prescribe a medicine, become thoroughly acquainted with its nature and action; better ieave a sick animal alone to nature than impose blind assistance. Never buy a horse afflicted with a mucus discharge from one or both nostrils; by general observance of this much could be done to prevent spread of glanders, equivalent to thousands of dollars in some districts. Never trot or run a horse suffering with tympantic colic, which presents a swollen appearance. Walk has smooth, clean trotting action. She was the animal slowly, or allow it to roll at pleasure, taking care to provide a suitable place. Carrots-about one pound each morning, an hour before breakfast-is good for a herse she finished as if tired out, while Allerton is troubled with worms. Valuable horses have is a strong finisher. Director's other colt at been sacrificed by the ignorant practice of the meeting, Direct, disappointed his backers administering medicine through the nostrils. Ground oil cake in single handfuls at regular intervals for all kinds of stock is a first-class condition powder. All animals to thrive will require change of diet; too much sameness produces nausea. - W. R. Lewis, V. S., in Tribune.

Horse Gossip.

SUNOL will go against her record, 2:10%, at Chicago on the 25th of August.

EARLY BIRD, the roan four-year-old colt by Jay Bird, dam Beulah, by Harold, has reduced his record from 2:25 1/2 to 2:21 1/2.

It is probable Detroit will have a running meeting next season, the Driving Club having decided that such a meeting would be suc

On Tuesday O. J. Hamilton sold his twoyear-old filly from Winnie Gift, by Pilot Me- farrowing nears feed bran mashes with oil dium, to S. A. Browne & Co., of Kalamazoo for \$1,750 spot cash .- Flint Citizen.

secured Sunol to trot against her record and Palo Alto to trot sga nst the stallion record at

THE Detroit meeting brought out strong avidence in favor of a good sprinkling of thoroughbred blood in the trotter. Cricket, Walter E. and Palo Alto are all out of thor

THERE is a great deal of interest among norsemen regarding the outcome of the ace between Jack and Palo Alto to take place in this city to-day. With good weather, and the horses both well, it will be a great race. PILOT MEDIUM has another to his credit in

he 2:30 list, the horse Cyclone getting record of 2:24%. He was sired by Pilot Me fium, dam by Bay Midleton, a combination of blood that ought to produce trotters of the highest class. C. B. TRUESDELL, of Canton, Wayne Co., has sold to G. W. McCormick and F. W

mith, of Whitmore Lake, the Cleveland Bay sta lion Burt 388, sire Cavalier 20: 1st dam. Rose 31, by Favorite (581); 2d dam by Barnaby (18); g. sire British Splendor (376); g. g. sire, Harlsonio (143). AT the Cleveland races on Tuesday, Leo-

in 2:1514. Pixley, who was second here, was also second. The field was much the same as at Detroit, with nine starters. When a borse is eligible in the 2:30 class, and trots in 2:1514, the outsider who puts up his money is no likely to see it again. THE young Pamlico is one of the sensation of the season. He has trotted three heats below 2:20, and got a record of 2:17%. His

breeding is excellent being sired by Meander,

It is Hambletonian, Pilot Jr. and Morgan

son of Belmont, dam by Daniel Lambert.

blood which Pamlico carries, and no one car On July 18th, at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, St. Rimo, by Royal Fearnaught, won in the 2:19 class. There were six heats trotted St. E mo taking the last three. The time was 2:19%, 2:21%, 2:20%, 2:20, 2:21, 2:22%, 84 E mo is evidently a game horse. Plush, another Michigan bred horse, sired by Master

lode, took the first heat, and got fourth place MR. BONNER announces, in a recent inter riew, that Sunol and Axtell have been match ed, and will trot against each other some time this fall. We still adhere to the belief that they will never meet, although Mr. Bonner may be quite honest in his belief that they will. That haif in 1:021/2 last week makes contest.

the driver of the horse Veritas ran his horse into Pocahontas Prince, the latter running extended to South Dakota farmers to enable against the fence, getting away from his driver, and going once and a haif around the them to get a start with flocks will be a direct for the young chicks, in order to help them The winner is a handsome bay mare, bred , track tefore he could be stopped. The sulky buttress to the Sloux City market and to survive the untoward season. Their food

was smashed to pieces, and Pocahontas Prince so badly winded he had to be withdrawn, fortunately sustaining no injury. Veritas was to have been ruled off all tracks.

Ar the sale of Queen Victoria's Hampton Court yearling thoroughbreds on June 28th, twenty head, the get of Zealot, Torpedo, Pe feli, Wenlock, St. Simon, Springfield, Meltor Hampton, Ben d'Or, and Marsden made 14, 285 guiness, or \$72 853.50, an average of 714% guineas, or \$3,642.67. The highest price was 5,500 guineas or \$28,050, given for the siste to Memoir, by St. Simon, dam Quiver, which s the highest price ever given for a yearing England.

Ar Cleveland on Wednesday, in the free for-all pace, the entries were Hal Pointer Adonis, Jewett, Fred Arthur and Gray Harry. Five heats were trotted, Hai Pointer taking the last three. Adonis took the first two, in 2:15% and 2:11%, the latter the fastest heat ever paced in a race. In the 2:19 class Mamorico Maid won, Lady Bullion taking the first heat in 2:16%, making a dead heat with Almont for the second in 2:18, and being second in each of the other three won by Mambrino Maid.

C. J. HAMLIN, owner of Belle Hamlin, is great bluffer. Since Mr. Bonner purchased Sunol, being aware that he never allowed his horses to be matched or trot for money, Mr. Hamlin has been expressing his opinion that Bell could beat Supol if an opportunity was only offered. Finally Mr. Bonner allowed Marvin, who has control of Sunol, to offer t match Sunol against Belle for \$10,000 a side, \$5,000 forfeit, and all the gate receipts. Then Mr. H. crawled right into his hole and began explaining, finally acknowledging that the match. The old gentleman should keep quiet for a few weeks, if he can, for he bas been bluffing through the papers for the past two years until every one had apparently got afraid of his horses.

Che Farm.

Brood sows should be kept separate Even two together in the same pen are liable to injure each other by crowding for coveted places, or one lying on or against free from obstructions and projections that | Toronto Globs. may be run against. The pen should be kept clear and well bedded, and care should be taken to keep the sows free from lice. The food should be nourishing, but not of a heating and fattening nature, but rather relaxing as the time of farrowing approaches. In warm weather a good free range ought to to exercise, have good air and a chance to keep clean. It is better not to fill the stomach too full in the morning, but let the soy feel a sense of hunger, so that she will roam around and search for food. Vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, turnips, apples, etc., may be thrown to her in limited quantitles. A bed of sand or dry earth is the best, or if boards are used as a foundation. let them be tight and the sides banked up so as to avoid all drafts of wind. Plenty of

fine cut straw or coarse grass should be provided; and, above all, the sow should have plenty of clean, fresh water to drink, and free access to salt, bone meal, wood ashes and charcoal. Whitewash the pen, after giving a good scraping and cleaning. Carbolic acid may be used in cleaning and preparing for whitewashing. As the day of meal, and see that the bowels are kept open and free. A little sulphur in the mash will do no harm. Be sure to put pig guards all around the pen in time. These may be an inch board, ten or twelve inches wide, put the Club's meeting at Cincinnati in Septem- in like a shelf against the side of the pen and high enough for the rigs to readily go under, but not low enough so the sow will be likely to roll onto it. Get the sow in the habit of being handled so that she will not be disturbed by your presence at any time. Have on hand any conveniences which the situation and conditions may suggest, and watchfully abide the result. If due care has been taken and the sow is healthy and in good condition, there is not likely to be any

Sheep Raising.

trouble in farrowing. Nature does the rest,

as a rule.

The recent convention of the wool growers of South Dakota at Huron is suggestive of a was drawn up, which caused abortive cobs to growing appreciation of the possibilities of this industry in that great new State. The resolutions adopted by the convention emphasize the natural adaptability of South Dakota to sheep raising, advantages of soil. climate and range nowhere else to be found, and the especial fitness and profits of this industry for farmers situated as are the farmers of South Dakota. The Journal takes pleasure in reiterating these points both for the attention of the farmers of pard Rose won the 2:30 class taking one heat | South Dakots and for the men of Sioux City who are interested in making Sioux City a market for live stock and farming products. The dry, pure climate of South Dakota, the abundant ranges of cheap land, the fine n tive grasses that cover the higher elevations and the ease with which shelter and water can be provided, render extensive areas of South Dakota peculiarly the home of sheep. They thrive and are healthful. The small farmer can secure a flock of sheep with a fraction of the cost of a herd of cattle. The returns on the former are quicker, the natural increase more rapid, and they afford more complete employment for the average farmer's family. Aside from the wool clip, mutton now commands a higher price on the market than any other meat, and it is certain to continue to do so, at least for years to come. The Journal believes that in hardly any other direction is there a better oppor tunity for the South Dakota farmer than by becoming a flockmaster, be it on a large or small scale. Let him get a flock of sheep, if is useful and interesting about poultry not of large then of small numbers. Get a matters, says; start at any rate. It will bring him in ready money at times when ready money is needed. and more certainly than the quick marketing of any grain that he can raise. It is a means to independence. It is in the direcmore certain than ever that the owners of the tion of diversified farm industry. And in stallion will not accept the chances of such a all this Sionx City has a special interest. It has the market for all the mutton that can be produced in South Dakota. By the same sign it can be made the market for all the

Sloox City trade. The farmers of the new State have already made extensive progress in this direction. The increase of the South distanced for foul driving. His driver ought Dakota flocks during the past year has been extraordinary under all the circumstances. and the sure indication of what may be accomplished with ampler capital, better facilities and adequate attention to this indication. South Dakota within the next few years ought to become by odds the greatest sheep raising region, the greatest producer of mutton and wool on the continent, and it cannot do this without lifting Sioux City correspondingly as a market and as a trade center. - Sioux City Journal.

Wild Mustard

A Subscriber signing himself H. C., tells us his farm is almost seeded down with wild mustard, and asks for a method of eradicat ing the pest. H. C., let us say at once, has propounded a poser. Wild mustard is probably the worst weed known within the realms of agricultural science. It has been summer fallowed for twelve consecutive years, and sprang up quite vigorously on the thirteenth. We have in our mind also the case of a farmer who, after exhausting all other resources, hired an army of boys to pull the weed out by the roots plant by plant. The very next year it appeared again -and indeed as thickly as before—but sufficiently so to discourage further effort, while the following season the field was as yellow as ever. It would seem that, even in pulling it out by hand, the smallest particle of a rootfibre left in soil, however deep, will rapidly develop into a full blown plant. In the chances were in favor of Sunol winning such | Ontario Agicultural Commission investigations several years ago, nearly all experienced farmers admitted that this pest had beaten them out and out; they could do nothing with it. H. C. will not derive much consolation from what is here said of his soil plague, but unfortunately we cannot tell him anything different and keep within the truth limit. He should exercise his ingenuity and experiment with the weed as others have done and are still doing. There is here a wide field for genius, and ne who discovers an effective remedy may depend upon agricultural immortality. With present light on the subject the most philosophical conclusion we have heard is that of an old farmer who declared he was going to improve the the other. The pen should be ample and crop and look out for a mustard market.—

Agricultural Items.

Sow turnips for a final crop this month and

DR. STURTEVANT holds that the injury be provided, that the sow may have a chance | weeds inflict upon growing crops results more from the water they take from the soil than from the nutriment absorbed.

> WALDO F. BROWN says it is much better o pit the seed potatees than to winter them in the cellar. Put them in small ridges so as not to have a large bulk together. Do the work when the potatoes and the soil are both cold. Ventilate until freezing weather. Cover with 18 inches of earth, and an equal depth of coarse stable marure.

THE promiscuous mingling of cattle on the unfenced lots in the suburbs of Brooklyn having been one of the chief factors in the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, the Secretary of Agriculture has issued a procismation declaring all cartle found at large without a permit in Kings and Queen's counties, in New York, will be seized, condemned and slaughtered. The disease is now confined to a small district in these two counties and the Secretary is bound to wipe it out.

NORTHWEST SAYS: "Unless a horse is known to be very quiet and unexciteable, be should never be whipped on the hindquarters as it often tempts a horse to kick Strike him on the shoulder or fore leg, and if he doesn't answer it immediately, strike him harder. It will not nurt him as much as jerking his mouth with the reins, and you had better do it yourself than to be obliged to sell him to some one that will drive him and wh p him without measure or mercy. There is as little real kindness in spoiling a horse as there is in spotting a child."

An Australian correspondent of the Sydney Mail writes of a curious experience seen on some farms under maize. Before late rain had set in the stalks were well grown and only just beginning to form the grains on the cob. The dry weather arrested the growth: tien when the rains fell, unusual moisture spring out beneath the previous ones. These generally shot in clusters of three or four, all growing together on one stem, taking all the nour shment from the upper and true cobs Naturally, as these abortions could never come to anything, and absorbed the whole of the ascending sap, the promising cobs had become worthless, not one in some dozen stalks being good for anything.

WM STRONG, of Kalamazoo, tells the Telegraph about a pest which is devastating his clover fields. The clover this year has been quite backward about blostoming, Investiration proves that not haif the heads have plossomed, and they never will. A magget can be found at work in nearly every seed pod, destroying the promised blossom. These maggots can be readily seen by the unaided eye when exposed, and under the microscope ook quite formidable. The second crop of medium clover is the one which bears the seed, and should there be another broed of these fellows at that time, good bye to the clover seed. This enemy may be known in he older clover portions of New York, yet it s quite doubtful if a remedy can be offered

Che Poultry Pard.

What to Feed Young Chickens.

A Farmer's Daughtar who seems able to tell the Country Gentleman a good deal that

When the spring is warm, dry and bright, as it was last year, the little fellows lived and grew like magic, with never a sign of roup or dysentery, and but few cases of gapes. But the inclemencies of this spring baffle even the most experienced and careful poultry raisers. March brought winter weather, cold winds and snow, which, with the change from snow to cold rains, has continued straight along far into the usually

wool also. Every possible aid that can be pleasant month of May. A different regimen therefore is required must be richer and more stimulating, and as A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM the rainy weather renders it necessary to confine the broods to a more limited range, they require two or three extra meals per day. Crumbled egg shells for the little ones and grit for the older ones must also be supplied; all their surroundings, feeding pans, drinking troughs, &c., should be kept clean and nest, and their yard dusted frequently with lime. My experience teaches that cooked

food should be fed exclu ively until the chicks are one month old. Their bread is best made of equal parts of corn meal and whole wheat flour, or of wheat bran and middlings. The batter is made up with eggs and buttermilk, and just enough soda put in to counteract the acid of the milk and make the bread light and porous. It should be enriched either by pouring dripping into the batter, or by mixing finely chopped meat with the bread after it is cooked. For their morning meal, which should be warm and slightly moist, I soften the bread with hot sweet milk, usually placing the pan on the stove to simmer until the mixture is pretty stiff, as soft sloppy messes should never be given. Table scraps and all sorts of cold vegetables are very wholesome, especially onions and mashed potatoes; and when chicks are confined, some sort of green vegetables, as raw onion tops and lettuce must be supplied.

Care must be taken to let them have the benefit of all the sunshine possible, and yet to protect them form chilling rains and heavy dews.

In cool damp weather, season their food with red pepper, which stimulates and helps to keep them warm and lively. Black pepper is also good, especially if they seem inclined to dysentery, and as a general tonic and strengthener, I rather think the Douglass mixture would, at such a season as this,

prove exceedingly beneficial. When the season is so unpropitions in every respect, special attention must also be paid to keeping the quarters of young chicks clean and dry. If vermin appear they should be promptly exterminated. Sweet milk is more apt to agree with them than buttermilk or clabber; and in cool weather, once a day it often enough to give it them. After one mouth, however, sour milk may be substituted if more convenient, and then half their daily rations may consist of cracked corn boiled till soft, and sound wheat bolled to bursting. If this proportion of corn and wheat is maintained until the chicks reach maturity, better results will be obtained than when either is fed in preponderance.

After six weeks or two months, raw small grain should be given, to the amount of half their daily rations, but to allow very young chicks to fill their crops with raw grain or uncooked tran and corn meal, is most dangerous. The dough ferments and swells in their crops, causing no end of bowel derangements, and very frequently death in a few hours.

Be Sure

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WM. F. ATKINSON,

On Plain

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A NEW INS

The Glpsy Moth-Its I

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Last summer, says

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As they became ac ied to an alarming spread from Medford lington, Somerville, E chester, and Stoneham. to he them covers an Immediately after ti natched they grow very state can be easily can

the end of each feast u eaves the caterpillars ongregating in masses and trunks of trees. also after they have cha salis form, they can reand destroyed. Prof. Fernald gives t ion of the gypsy moth The males are of a yel with two dark brown lin wings-one at the basal

the outer third, somewh teeth pointing outward outer end of all the wing carved dark brown spo little above the middle small round spot of the lat) is situated between the wing, just cutside of A similar spot rests near ase of the wing. The wings are duil yellow eight brown spots. The ly bipectinated, or feath winge expand about an The females are pale v dark-brown cross lines those of the males. Th

sexes are much darker on the forward edge than elsewhere. In son a faint stripe of brown a the wing (median shade across the wing near terminal line). The frin have eight dark spots be the veine, as in the male fainter spots often occu the hind wings. The bo than in the males, and o heavily feathered. 7 from 1% to 2% inches The full-grown caterpi and three-fourths in leng or black, finely reticulate ere is a pale yellow li

le. On the first six he head there is a bluish everal black spines o orsal line, and on the bese tubercles are dark he middle of the tenth ents there is a smaller d at the top. The whole somewhat hairy, but a airs are long, and form q The pupa is from three an inch in length, at om chocolate to reddish

the back and a sin

ide, at the base of the ark, reddish brown, he wing-cases are quite he posterior third of the tennal cases are stron uite wide in the middle ellowish brown hairs or also on the first five segn mken circles or cluste ongitudinal and trans pine at the posterior anded at the outer and nally, and has twelve or the end.

Early in February petit the Massachusetts Leg le of Medford asking leasures be adopted to of the gypsy-moth an stermination. Certain mmittee on Agricultur ned was referred, visite February. They wer ight of millions and mill not only upon the bras ees in private grounds ut also in apple orchard

The result of this exam which passed both House with and by the consent authorized to appoint a listing of three gentlem empowered to plan and deasures as were requisi inction of the insect pes Recognizing in the gyp be greatly feared, ompt and effective wo n appropriation of \$25,00 teeks ago this sum was

In the crevices of st ces, under the shing bases, in unoccupied bu nder ground about the r which the earth has loos e found.

Prof. C. H. Fernald, entomological inve Hateb Experiment Station the habits of this insect iere is but one sure way and that is to po plan has been carried into As the army of gypev-n dvance into the cities

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A NEW INSECT PEST.

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the Glosy Moth-Its Ravages in Massachusetts-Its Rapid Spread whence once In-

Last summer, says the Philadelphia Record, a dangerous insect made its appearance Medford, Mass., and committed terrible avages upon the shade and fruit trees, decoiling them extensively of their leaves and completely rulning the fruit crop. This inot is now known to be the gypsy moth, a pative of all parts of Europe and of Northern and Western Asia, and sometimes found as

It was introduced into this country about wenty years ago by Mr. L. Trouvelot, then ine in Medford, but now a resident of He wished to experiment in raising the from our native silk worms, and Euromonths were imported to aid in the ec out of the project. Success did not his venture, and either through carespess or as the result of an accident the merimental moths escaped.

es they became acclimated they multian alarming extent, and now have from Medford through Maiden, Arngton, Somerville, Everett, Chelses, Winthester, and Stoneham. The section invadby them covers an area of fifty square

mediately after the female moths are sched they grow very sluggish, and in this te can be easily caught and killed. At e end of each feast upon the fresh green es the caterpillars are in the habit of gregating in masses upon the branches trunks of trees. At such a time, and siter they have changed into the chryis form, they can readily be brushed off destroyed.

of. Fernald gives the following descripof the gypsy moth :

males are of a yellowish brown color, wo dark brown lines crossing the foreone at the basal third, the other on ter end of all the wings is dark brown. A propitious. med dark brown spot (reniform) rests a the above the middle of the wing, and a wing, just outside of the inner cross-line. se of the wing. The fringes on the foreare duil yellowish, and broken by ght brown spots. The antennæ are strongectinated, or feather-like. The fore-

es expand about an inch and a half. ne females are pale yellowish white, with ark-brown cross lines and spots similar to of the males. The cross-lines in both es are much darker and more prominent the forward edge of the wings (costa) han elsewhere. In some specimens there is laint stripe of brown across the middle of 1055 the wing near the outer edge (subeminal line). The fringes of the forewings

ave eight dark spots between the ends of veine, as in the males, and similar but for a shipping grape. nter spots often occur in the fringes of and wings. The body is much stouter n the males, and the antennæ are not eavily feathered. The expanse of wings 15% to 25% inches.

rec-fourths in length, very dark brown | grapes. black, finely reticulated with pale yellow. ere is a pale yellow line along the middle the back and a similar one along each able grapes. On the first six segments following head there is a bluish tubercle armed with grape. tal black spines on each side of the line, and on the remaining segments he middle of the tenth and eleventh seged at the top. The whole surface of the body s somewhat hairy, but along each side the airs are long, and form quite dense clusters. The paps is from three-fourths of an inch reddish brown, oval, velvety spot. perior crop. wing-cases are quite broad and reach to sterior third of the fifth segments. The nal cases are strongly curved and are wide in the middle. There are a few lowish brown hairs on the face and head, are profitable in a vineyard. o on the first five segments, arranged in circles or clusters, which are in

e at the posterior end is flattened, ally, and has twelve or more minute hooks arly in February petition was presented es be adopted to prevent the spreadmination. Certain members of the Diana for winter use. milities on Agriculture, to whom the petiwas referred, visited Medford the 10th bruary. They were surprised at the

f millions and millions of eggs clusterot only upon the branches of the shade also in apple orchards and upon stone The result of this examination was a bill with and by the consent of the Council, was

apowered to plan and carry out such England it is a failure. easures as were requisite to cause the exinclion of the insect pest.

secognizing in the gypsy-moth an enemy be greatly feared, and realizing that unpt and effective work should be done, appropriation of \$25,000 was made. Some Weeks ago this sum was increased to \$50,-

es, under the shingles and eaves of uses, in unoccupied buildings, and even oder ground about the roots of trees from th the earth has loosened, her eggs will

Prof. C. H. Fernald, who has charge of entomological investigations in the Met Experiment Station, and has studied habits of this insect, is convinced that here is but one sure way of exterminating and that is to poison them. This bas been carried into execution.

evident that more helpers were needed, and the working force was therefore increased to 120 men. Nineteen teams are constantly other quantities of the poisonous powder and lington. the apparatus for applying it. Each team is for water, and a long ladder so constructed that when opened in the middle of the street it is possible from its top to shower the trees

tons of Paris green have been used. When Prof. Fernald was abroad he was told by prominent entomologists that if the gypsy-moth once got a hold in this country it would be more of a pest than the Colorado beetle, because it is more prolific and feeds upon so many different plants, while the potato beetle attacks but a few. A bitter experience has proved this statement to be

The moths were reported "as feeding upon the leaves of apple, cherry, quince, elm, linseed, maple, balm of Gilead, beech, oak willow; wisteria, Norway pine, spruce, and corn." I think the spruce has been spared and vegetable gardens have not yet been

While in foreign countries several species of bugs and insects are known to be hostile to the moths, feeding upon the eggs and young caterpillar, there are none in this country that care to destroy them.

The caterpillars move with amazing rapidity, one being seen to travel over nine feet of board in the space of one minute seven seconds, and even when they have been shut no in a box without food for many days and are brought into the air they quickly revive and will elude one who is not very watchful of their movements.

GRAPE NOTES.

From the Testing Station for Middlese: County, Connecticut

Grapes had a peculiarly unfavorable year in 1889, mildew and rot making unusual ravhe enter third, somewhat curved-and with ages in our vineyards. During no year in eth pointing outward on the veins. The the last decade has the season been so un-

Among the most successful of our varieties in 1889 were the Concord, Worden and the way suggested, will flower with double all round spot of the same color (orbice- Ives, notably the latter. This withstood all the strength of others maintained in a high the untoward influences best of all, the vine is strong and healthy, the clusters nearly milar spot rests near the middle of the perfect, and when fully ripe it is fairly good, though inferior to the Concord and much inferior to the Worden as a table grape.

The Concord is still to be regarded as the standard vineyard grape on account of its good cluster, its good shipping qualities, and its demand in market: but for home use or a near market the Worden is the better.

The Cambridge is another grape so nearly like the Concord, its parent, as not to be worth carrying as a distinct variety. The Cottage another Concord seedling, is

a little earlier than Concord and much sweete wing (median shade), and a toothed line er, but not having as good clusters and on the whole not to be largely planted. The Hartford is a prolific grape of fair

quality, but drops too easily from the cluster Moore's Early seems to be the best early

black grape for shipping, so far. The Herbett, Rogers' No. 44, for use, ripening with the Worden, is large, beautiful and excellent, in our opinion one

full-grown caterpiller is about an inch of the best, if not the best of all Rogers' The Aminia, Rogers' No. 39, is another early grape deserving a place among desir-

The Barry, No. 43, is another exc

grapes. It wants better care and culture spring, and then not to allow a single flower the tubercles are dark crimson red. On than Concord, and where it is fully at home on the lot last potted, but to pinch out the is far better than the Concord. It is early flower buds as soon as they appear. Always nents there is a smaller red tubercle, notch- and delicious; but should be used while of pot firm and always in a substantial loamy an amber color; when the color deepens to- compost. Such a course will be of much ward a purple it deteriorates rapidly in qual- benefit to later crops of bloom.

The Delaware is a most excellent grape te, at the base of the wing-covers, is a be grown on long new arms to secure a su-

but not profitable in the vineyard. The Agawam and Salem, Rogers' Nos. 15 | ing. and 53, are in the same category-neither

The Diana is a superior grape under favorudinal and tranverse rows. The but not too rich soil, and a southern expos-

one of the very best keepers.

The same may be said of the Isabella, it needs the shelter of a building or wall.

The Iona is a most delicious grape, but has so much foreign blood in it as to be absolutein private grounds and on the streets, ly unreliable. This came from Dr. Grant as a native grape. A grape nearly or quite disting of three gentlemen, who should be from it. But whatever its origin, in New

> The Jefferson as a vineyard grape with us is an emphatic failure.

The same may be said of the Prentiss and Empire State. Of the Vergennes we planted an entire

row, some 33 vines, believing it would be success; but it has been a disappointment It is a most excellent keeper, but winter the crevices of stone walls, on the kills in our vineyard and is quite subject to mildew. Should not be planted in open vineyard but have shelter.

The Bacchus as a wine grape is desirable. It is much like the Clinton, but we think

Wyoming Red we think has merit as an early red grape, but we have not yet so fully tarnished plant bug. In its different larval tested it as to speak with full confidence. O! Woodruff Red we can only say it prom-

The Pearl, Othello, El Dorado, Quassiac, Secretary, Excelsior, Ariadne, Waverly, Re-

Medford, the work of destroying them as- Black Pearl, Black Hawk, Black Eagle, sumed such proportions that it soon became Beauty, can all be left out to the advantage of the practical vineyardist.

The Pocklington, Martha, Lady and Hayes succeed in our vineyard. So does the employed in carrying from one point to an- Niagara, though not as hardy as the Pock-

The Green Mountain promises well, is provided with 150 feet of hose, a hogshead | very early; the best early grape we have yet tasted, but needs testing further to ascertain its general adaptibility to vineyard planting. If it succeeds as a vineyard grape, it will be on opposite sides at one time. Already three a great boon. It is certainly worthy of careful trial in widely varied locations through out the country. P. M. AUGUR.

Amaryllises and their Culture

The amaryllis is a noble genus of bulbou plants, of which there are now many spien did named varieties in cultivation. They may be grown either in the greenhouse or the window garden, and are not difficult to manage, the great secret being to give them alternately a season of growth and season of repose. The colors range from the deepest crimson scarlet to almost pure white. Very often the centre of the flower is entirely dis tinct in color from the other parts, as for in stance a white center in a crimson flower of a rosy scarlet center in a white flower. The Johnson's amaryllis a variety having dark red flowers with a white stripe down each segment is well known to flower growers

and valued.

All the amaryllises are of easy culture, the main requirements being that the plants should be abundantly supplied with water, heat and light when they are coming into flower, and water should be withheld from them by degrees when the bloom is over, until growth has ceased entirely, after which they should have plenty of rest. It is the mistake of many to suppose it to be neces sary to place them contiguous to the heating apparatus in the greenhouses, a course which leads to the severe injury of hundreds of bulbs. They will be better suited if kept in any moderately dry place where the temperature does not fall below forty-five de grees. The foliage will sometimes remain plump for a couple of months without water. So long as the plants are thoroughly at rest, it matters not whether the foliage dies away altogether, or a few leaves remain green throughout the winter. Bulbs preserved in

temperature and where it is intensely dry. Wintered after the manner outlined, some kinds may be turned out into a warm border in spring where they will flower; and if the season be fine, they will mature their bulbs in time to be taken up at the approach of dormant during the latter part of the summer and autumn, they may be lead to bloom in a warm place in the winter. Indeed, by strain may easily be grown from seed-a regular succession of flowers may be had throughout nearly the entire year.

In pot cultivation it may be put down as a rule, the amaryllises do better not to have the roots disturbed frequently; a fresh pot once in two or three years is enough, and will grow better plants than can be accomplished by the annual shift as so much practiced. But with the bulb thus in one pot for several years, there should be good drainage in the pots, first, some pot sherds packed carefully at the bottom, and over this some sphagnum or bits of turf before filling in any soil, which then goes into the pct with the coarser particles next to the drainage.

The best season for repotting the main stock is in the spring, for then the bulbs should be making their new root, and these court turned a deaf ear to his specious arguith having new soil to feed in, will help along the plant remarkably. It is a good The Brighton easily ranks first among red plan to re-pot a portion of the stock every ing dried turnips for honest mushrooms.

For growth and bloom, a temperature of fifty degrees should be given at the start at lach in length, and varies in color but needs double the enrichment, care and and which soon after may ascend to sixty or m chocolate to reddish brown. On each culture of the Concord; clusters should only seventy degrees. From the time the new leaves appear until after bloom, the plants should be provided with plenty of water, a The Lindley grape is very fine in quality, treatment which is really essential to the best success of the plant .- Popular Garden-

Thinning Fruit.

A gardener asks for some rule in thinable circumstances; it needs a warm, deep ning fruit for the distance at which the fruit should be allowed to remain. In answerure. The south side of a building is best. the distance will vary with the size of varinded at the outer end, grooved longitud- The bunches are compact; berries of moder- eties, and with the intended uses of the ate size, with a peculiar musky flavor, and crops; but as a general or approximate rule, large peaches should be four or five inches For a deep strong border and the south apart on the bearing branches, and small or Massachusetts Legislature by the pec- side of a building, the Catawba is one of the early ones three or four inches; pears should Medford asking that some stringent finest red grapes. The fruit should be grown be at quite as great distances, with more on young, strong arms not more than 20 to variation for differences in size, for while of the gypsy-moth and to bring about its | 25 pounds to the vine, and packed like the such diminutive pears as the Sammer Doyenne need not be more than two or three inches apart, the Angouleme should be at which is our favorite grape for the table; but least six inches. Plums may be rather less than peaches, but the necessity of thinning is even more urgent, to save from rotting Any orchardist may have observed the improved quality, as well as size, in apples with a moderate crop, and should thin acidentical with the lona, was sent years ago cordingly. It should not be forgotten or from Austria, by an American gentleman to overlooked that fruit properly thinned is so passed both Houses. The Governor, the late David Clark, of Hartford, and to much improved in quality, as well as size, Dr. Grant, of Iowa. If not identical with that no loss in the magnitude of the crop ocauthorized to appoint a commission, con- the Iona, the Iona may have been a seedling curs, and a positive gain in quality and price is secured by thinning .- Country Gen-

A New Tomato Trouble.

Professor Stelle, the agricultural editor of the Mobile Register, was shown some specimens of tomato vines from which the flowers had fallen in a peculiar manner. "These eemed," said Professor Stelle, "to have been inflicted by some kind of injury on the fine fruit stems a short distance below the flowers, causing the stems to rot at this point and break off with the flowers. He reports the trouble as general in his garden as to render his prospects for tomatoes extremely slim. On close examination we find it to be the work of a very minute insect known as the stages it presents a variety of colors, but when at full maturity it is of a dirty brownish color, oval in shape, and about one-sixth of an inch in length. The larvæ are more in-

comething in the family to which the potato belongs, as the Irish potato, the egg plant, the tomato, and so on. It punctures the small stem with its slender beak, sucks out the juices, and appears to poison the plant, so that it rots at the point of puncture and soon breaks off.

" 'Kerosene powders' is the remedy pro posed by the State entomologist of Arkansas. Its preparation consists in simply mixing, say ten per cent of the kerosene with any available powder, such as road dust, flour, plaster, etc. The use of kerosene powder does not seem to be attended with any risk of hurting the plant. Pulverize finely and flust over the plants in the morning when the dew is on."

Thinning-Out Pears.

At this season, when the pear is getting to be some size, the thinning-out of the fruit where it is growing in clusters and is generally overbearing, should be attended to without fail. The fear that so many growers entertain that they will be lessening the crop and losing income from it, is all a mistake By judicious thinning out the yield will not only be equally great in measure, but the in creased prices obtained from the enlarged size of the fruit, its appearance and perfectness, will doubly compensate for any supposed loss in quantity. We have reduced the pears upon some of our own trees full one-half, and found that we did not remove enough, and that if we had taken off onehalf the remainder it would have been still better. A few years ago we had a standard Belle Lucrative tree, some fifteen feet in height, apparently in perfect health, which was so overloaded with fruit that one-half of the crop was taken off at one time, which was followed a month or so later by the removal of one-half the rest, thus leaving only a fourth of the original crop, and yet the tree died from the over-draft upon its ener

In thinning out the clusters, or wherever the specimens touch each other, should be the first to be removed, and of these select all that are imperfect in shape, or knotty, or in any way not up to the general run in size. There should also be a second thinning-out. when the fruit is nearly half-grown, when wormy and all imperfect specimens should be sorted out. We have never failed in deriving advantage from it. - Germantown Telegraph.

A Mushroom Manufacturer.

A "mushroom manufacturer" is the latest thing in novelties, even in these days when commercial license is often carried to the utmost possible length. As individual living in the Department of the Aveyron, frost. If bulbs in pots are kept dry and struck by the high price at which mushroom were being sold in his district, conceived the nips. He cut the turnips into rounds, dried having a large stock of bulbs-and a good them, and after giving them a dab of the paint brush, disposed of them to unsuspecting customers as the genuine article.

For some time he drove a thriving trade but unluckily for him he one day sold a batch to a gourmet who was not so easily to be taken in. Indignant at the trick played on him, the gourmet brought an action, which has just resulted in the condemnation of the mushroom manufacturer to two months' imprisonment. It was in vain that he pleaded that he had enabled his fellow-citizens to regale themselves on a vegetable which they regarded as a good specimen of the mushroom at a cost far below that commanded by the real article. Vain, too, were his efforts to demonstrate that mushrooms could be consumed without entailing disastrous consequences on lovers of the delicacy. The ments, and has allowed him two months leisure to meditate on the error of substitut-London Telegraph.

Horticultural Items.

THE Indiana Farmer says the hot weathe and numerous showers have made grapes around Indianapolis rot badly.

IT is said the average value of the entire apple crop of New Jersey is a dollar a barrel lower than it would otherwise be, by reason of the injury which the fruit sustains from the coding moth, producing what are commonly called "wormy apples." So much for the work of one insect.

THE Westren Rural says: "The characterstie, so common with Americans, to do everything in a hurry has prevented the planting of the best fruit trees. If some of us had possessed a little more patience, we should now have fine groves of good trees on our farms. Let us begin now to exercise the needed patience.

DR. COLLIER, of the New York State Ex periment Station, as reported in the Husband man, has found a beautiful sample of apples dried on zinc trays, a quantity equal to onethird of a pound of zine to every 10,000 pounds of evsporated fruit, in the form of sulphate of zinc, and he expressed the opinion that s continued use of this fruit would lead to very serious consequences.

In Worcester, Mass., the sum of \$1,800 has been annually expended for severa years in the work of planting shade trees in the residence portion of the city. The work was begun in 1862, and trees then planted are now beautifying the streets. The work is in the hands of a board of commissioners, and thus uniformity in size and form and a pleasing diversity in varieties are secured.

JUDGE SAMUEL MILLER, of Missouri, thinks the true cause of barren years is over-produc tion and consequent exhaustion the previous year; and says that it sometimes happen that he fails to go over all his trees in thinning on a bountiful year, and too heavy crop is allowed to mature; and just as sure as this happens, there will be a partial or entire failure next year. He adopts the correc view that it is much easier to remove half the crop while the fruit is small, than to hand-pick the whole after the apples have grown, and then go over all in assorting; be sides not attaining such tine specimens a where the fruit is not crowded in growing.

THE neighbors of J. M. Hale, the Connecti cut peach-grower, thought him "some nev kind of an idiot" to pick off four-fifths of the fruit from his peach trees by hand, after waiting six years from the time of planting for a crop. To please them a few trees were left without thinning. These gave about the same yield in baskets per tree as those from which four-fifths of the fruit had been thrown As the army of gypsy-moths continued to beeca, Montgomery, Missouri Reisling, Canda advance into the cities and towns about

Secretary, Excelsior, Ariadne, Waverly, Recollined to greenish.

The bugs work on various plants of the larger and more excellent that they sold for more than double the price in market. The larger and more than double the price in market. The larger and more than double the price in market. The larger and more than double the price in market.

LIGHT hurdle-frames, filled with wire-netting are a neat and hardy support for peas, an eight-foot stake to each plant and tie the advancing stem to it, keeping it erect. All s'de shoots should be pinched off as soon as they appear, leaving only the one terminal shoot, and choosing the one which bears a blossom. This improves the fruit, involves no labor or trouble, and is every way very gratifying in result. A child who learns thus to train a tomato plant will soon know how to train woody vines and plants .- N. Y. Tri-

Apiarian.

Studying the Bee Colony.

When you first open a hive filled with bees you will probably notice only one kinds of bees, but if the spring has advanced far enough you will soon discover that there are some bees larger than others, and if you carefully look over the combs you will no doubt see one bee that looks unlike any other This leads me to say that there are three kinds of bees in a colony during the spring and summer months.

The queen is larger than any of the rest. She is the only perfect female in the colony. She lays all the eggs, thus becoming the mother of both workers and drones. She lives two or three years. She never leaves the hive except when leading out the first swarm of the season, whose queen she be-

The drone is a large bee, but is not so long as the queen. There may be several hundred of them in a colony. They are the male bees, Their presence is necessary during the season when young queens are being raised to fertilize them. They do not sting, but are stung out of the hives by the workers when no longer needed.

The workers are neuters or imperfect females. There may be 20,000 or more of them in one colony. As their names implies they do nearly all the work, comb building. honey gathering tending and feeding the young bees. They do no live leng. During the summer season they live from thirty to sixty days. In the winter, being most of the time in a dormant state, they live much longer, the younger bees of the fall, living until spring.

Bees build three kinds of cells: The ordinary or work cell, the drone cell and the queen cell. The queen lays all the eggs. An egg in a worker cell will produce a worker, in a drone cell a drone, and in a queen cell it will produce a queen. If a queen die leaving eggs in a cell the bees can rear them selves another queen by building a queer over a common worker cell and feeding the larvæ in the cell royal jelly. In due time this larvæ, originally designed to be a work er comes forth a queen.

The four stages of transformation of in sect life are all present in a perfect colony of bees. The queen lays the egg in the bot tom of the cell. In two or three days it is hatched, and a tiny little worm is seen covered with a kind of white jelly-like fluid. This continues to grow until the cell is half filled by it. Then it spins its cocoon, closing up the cell in which it takes its sleep, preparatory to coming out to engage in its life work. The first stage of this development is the ovum or egg state, for it does not The third is the pupa or baby state. It is now wrapped and bandaged and undergoing the change from a crawling to a flying animal. The fourth is the image. "It is now he image tor representative in full of its species." All these stages will be present in a c lony that is in perfect condition .- Nebraska Farmer.

Good News!

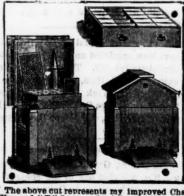
No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous erup-tions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare

with it, thousands testify who have gained Freedom from the tyranny of depraved blood by the use of this medicine. use of this medicine.
"For nine years I was afflicted with a skin

disease that did not 'yield to any remedy until a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsa-parilla. With the use of this medicine the complaint disappeared. It is my belief that no other blood medicine could have effected so rapid and complete a cure."—Andres D. Garcia, C. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico. "My face, for years, was covered with pim-ples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure. I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—M. Parker, Concord, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

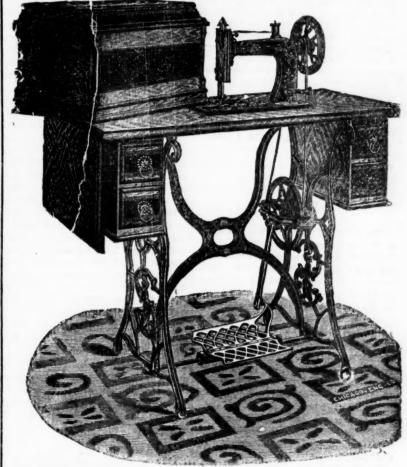
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle



GEO. E. HILTON, Fremont, Newaygo Co., Mich.

result was that every dollar invested in the work of thinning paid a direct profit of at least five dollars, nor were the trees as much exhausted. ting are a neat and hardy support for peas, which climb, and adhere to them admirably. But for the heavier tomato-vines nothing seems to be so tidy, simple and safe as to set an eight-foot stake to each plant and tie the

GREATLY IMPROVED



HIGH-ARM IMPROVED SINGER

With each of these machines we furnish one Ruffler, one Tucker, one set Hemmers one Foot Hemmer, one Screw Driver, one Wrench, one Oil Can and Oil, one Gange, one Gauge Thumb-Screw, one extra Throat-Plate, one extra Check-Spring, one paper Needles, six Bobbins, and one Instruction Book. These articles are all included in the price named. Bear in mind that these machines are thoroughly made and of first-class workman

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED for FIVE YEARS.

Which includes also a year's subscription to the paper. These never was a high-arm machine sold before for less than three times this price.

These Machines Guaranteed for Five Years.

Purchaser pays freight, which runs from 65c. to 90c. on each machine, according to location of purchaser.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDERS.

Samples of these machines can be seen at this office. Address orders to

GIBBONS BROTHERS. DETROIT, MICH

OUR NEW MACHINE "THE MICHIGAN."

Manufactured expressly for the MICHIGAN FARMER.

We have Tested all the Machines Manufactured and finally decided on the MICHIGAN as the Simplest in Construction, the Finest in Finish, the Lightest Running, and doing the Best Quality of Work. This decision we arrived at for the following reasons:



1st. All the parts are made of the fluest metal, and with the utmost care and precision, and are subjected to the test of an accurate stess gauge, before being assembled.
2d. It is simple in construction—
having few parts. no complication,
and not liable to get out of order.
3d It is a high arm, giving ampis room for any kind of work. th. It does a wide range of work.

4th. It has a self-setting needle, thereby saving the operator much annoyance. It is very light-running, and not thresome to the operator.

5th. It does a wide range of work.

either fine or coarse, and both equally as good.
6th. It has the Fish Patent Loose
Balance Wheel, nickle-piated—with
Patent-Stop Motion, the most complete arrangement of the kind in

use.
The All the running parts of the machine subjected to wear, are made of the finest steel, case-hard-ened, thereby insuring great durability.
We furnish with each machine a

complete set of attachments, put up in a velvet-lined case, consist ing of one Ruffler, one Tucker, one Quilter, one Shirrer, one Braider, one Braider, one Thread Cutter, one Binder, and one set of Hemmers; also the following accessories: Six Bobbins one Paper Needles, one Foot Hemmer two Concerns. mer, two Screw Drivers, one Gauge ne Gauge Thumb Screw, one Extra Throat Plate, one Oil Can and Oil, and one Instruction

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. Highly! Ornamented Head, Nickei-Plated Balance Wheel, Drop-Leaf Table of Od-Polishe Walnut, Gothic Box Cover with French Veneered Panels, Case of Two Drawers at eaching of Table, with Locks and Veneered Fronts. These machines will be furnished to subscribers to the FARMER for

Which Includes a Year's Subscription. A Guarantee from the manufacturer for five years is sent with each machine.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS. The purchas pays the freight, which will be less than \$1.00 to any part of the State. A sample of this machine can be seen at the FARMER Office. Addres all orders to

GIBBONS BROTHERS, DETROIT, MICH



BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA.

FROM REV. JAMES H. POTTS, D. D., EDITOR OF MICHIGAN CHRIST AN ADVOCATE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN: "To say we are delighted with the Piano does not express the fact. We are jubilant. If all your instruments are as fine in appearance and as pleasing in tone as this one, your patrons will rise by the hundred."

FROM PROF. JAS. OWEN, REPUBLIC, MICH.: "The organ has arrived, and is in exprespect up to my highest expectations. Its tone is splendid."

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

Butter has held the advance noted a week

ago in this market, and with only a limited

supply of fresh dairy of fair quality, it is

held firm at 13@14c, and choice at 15c per

lb. The demand is more active, and the

tone of market is fairly strong. Cream-

ery is selling at 16@18c, according to qual-

ity, and there are no accumulations of this

grade. With cooler weather than we have

14c; good to fine dairies, 10@11c; medium

to fair, 8@10c; packing stock, fresh, 51/2@6c,

old, 31/24c. The New York market ap-

pears to be in much the same condition as a

week ago. Really fancy Western creamery,

heavy bodied and perfect in every respect,

has a possible value of 17c, but such quality

is rarely to be found, the bulk of all the

Western creamery arriving showing more or

less defects incident to the hot weather.

elther lacking flavor or weak, and will not

stand up any length of time, or positively

sour and summery, and all such grades are

under neglect from all classes of buyers

There is not much demand for western

imitation creamery or western dairy. Quc-

tations in that market vesterday were as fol-

BASTERN STOCK.

WESTERN STOCK.

Western, firsts
Western, seconds
Western, thirds

nitation creamery, firsts.

uitation creamery thirds...

The exports of butter from New York

since May 1st, the beginning of the trade

CHEESE.

There is practically no change in the situ

tion so far as this market is concerned.

Values range from 7% @8%c per lb., and

the market is very quiet with the bulk of

the sales at 8@8%c. At Chicago yesterday

there was some improvement. Cheddars

continued dull, but twins and Young Amer-

cans were in active request and higher

stocks light. Quotations in that market

resterday were as follows: Full cream

cheddars, new, 7@71/c per lb; de

wins, 7% @80; Young Americas, 8%@

8%c; 1-lb skims, cheddars, 6@6%c; 1-lb

skims, twins, 6@6%c; hard skims, flats,

3%@4%c. The New York market shows a

light advance during the week, but it is not

an active market. A rivals were not very

liberal, but orders were also moderate and in-

different, with buyers asking more than 80

for colored getting little custom, and 7% of

remaining top on white. Taking the mar-

ket right through, there has been an im-

provement of about 1/4 c. Cables are slightly

higher, and foreign markets show more

The exports of cheese from New York

since May 1 (the beginning of the trade

At Utica on Monday there was an im-

proved tone in the trade. Stock disposed of

was made in as hot weather as we have had

this year, and has been curing in about

the same temperature since, and yet

the market advances 1/4@%c. The

amount sold figured up 18,235 boxes, against

18,814 boxes the previous week, and 17,630

for the corresponding date last year. The

range of prices was from 71/207%c, with

At Little Falls on Monday the sales com-

7%c, with 7%c ruling at the close.

for the benefit of the underwriters.

from the figures quoted a week ago.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quot

firmness. Quotations in New York yester

day were as follows:

Phio flats

State factory, good.
State factory, fair
State factory, light skims, choice.
State factory, skims, fine.
State factory, skims good...
State factory, skims, medium.
State factory, full skims.
Ohlo flats.

year) compare as follows:

Since May 1, 1890.

Same time last year.

7%c the ruling figures.

For week ending July 29.....

17% 018

State dairy, half-firkin tubs and palls,

seconds
State dairy, Weish, tubs, firsts...
State dairy, Weish, tubs, seconds...
State dairy, tubs, thirds
State dairy, tubs, fliths to fourths...

reamery, Elgin, extra

Western fourths

Vestern factory, June, firkins, extra

tern factory, extra.....tern factory, fresh, tubs, firsts.

Vestern dairy, firsts

Vestern dairy, seconds

Old Western dairy or factory...

year, compare as follows:

For week ending July 29.

Since May 1, 1889.

estern dairy, thirds.

ows:

MICHIGAN FARMER,

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

GIBBONS BROTHERS.

-STOCESSORS TO-J)HNSTONE & GIBBONS. Publishers

Nos. 40 and 42 West Larned St.,

DETROIT, MICH.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Subscribers wishing the address of the PARMER changed must give us the name of the Postoffice to which the paper is now being sent as well as the one they wish to have it sen. to. In writing for a change of address all that is necessary to say is: Change the address on MIGHTAN FARMER from --- Postoffice to -



Postoffice. Sign your name in full.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, AUG. 2, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 253,852 bu., against 104,662 bn. the previous week, and 169,906 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 185,022 bu., against 69,683 bu, the previous week, and 85,992 bu, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 246,912 bu., against 170,006 bu. last week, and 96,109 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on July 26 was 18,392,418 bu. against 18,557,191 bu. the previous week, and 12,134,879 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 7s. 3d.; California Club, 7s. 51/4d. per 164,878 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of

6.257,539 bn. The advance noted a week ago held good until Weduesday, when prices began to sag and yesterday they closed showing a loss of 21/231/c on spot, and 3@31/c on futures from the highest points reached. As compared with a week ago prices are lower both for spot and future delivery. The feeling was weak in all domestic markets yesterday; Chicago reported a loss of 3/@ 1/2e during the day, St. Louis 14@36c, and New York 1/2 on futures. The decline seems to have started from exaggerated reports of big yields in the Northwest, with more favorable weather for harvesting. Foreign markets have also weakened, and this affected domestie markets to some extent. But we believe the sitration favors higher prices than now prevail.

The following table exhibits the daily closing sales of spot wheat in this market from July 10th to August 1st inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 8 Red.
July	10	89%	89%	8314
16	11	88%	89	88
65	12	89%	89%	£33 6
66	14	89	89%	84
66	15	88%	85%	83
66	16	9036	8714	83
-	17	00	88	83
44	18	9034	8814	83
6.0	19	92	8946	83
61		90	88%	8314
6.6	21	89	89	8414
94		89	8914	8414
61	23		9014	8514
	24	891/4	00/10	
6.5	25	90	92%	89
64	26	90	9214	89
94	28	91	93%	891/4
64	29	91	92%	89%
64	30	90	92	89
64	31	8314	90	8654
Ang.	1	87%	90	85%
Mo	o white gold	at 880 1	No. 3 w	hite at

No. 2 white sold at 83c, No. 3 78c, and rejected at 70c. No. 4 red quoted at 80c.

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each

	July	Aug.	Sept.	De
Saturday		93	9314	95
Monday	98	93%	941/4	
Tuesday		93%	941/6	97
Wednesday		92%	93	96
Thursday		90	9114	24
Friday		87%	90%	94
The Winnineg (ommer	cial adv	rises its	cor

temporaries and friends to tone down their crop estimate. It says that if 20 bushels to the acre on 746,000 acres are raised the province should be satisfied. This would make the vield about 15,000,000 bushels instead of 20,000,000 bushels as some estimate.

Pawnee county, Kanses, harvested 40,000 acres of wheat, which local dealers say will average 22 bushels to the acre.

A report from Minneapolis says the best authorities estimate the wheat crop of the present season in the Dakotas and Minnesota at 100,000,000 bushels, which will bring the farmers at least \$60,000,000

The available supply of wheat compared with last year shows an increase af 12,241, 980 bushels; corn shows an increase of 8,292,000 bushels.

An official report states that the wheat harvest in the southwestern provinces of Russia shows deterioration in quality. The prospect for summer and winter cereals in other districts are very good. Further reports received from Odessa regarding the crops speak well of Azima wheat and barley, but state that the Ghirka wheat had been injured by the great heat, and could not be expected to turn out an average crop either in quantity or quality.

The Hungarian wheat crop is considered to be in general a good average, and in some districts over an average. The rye crop is described as excellent.

The Farmers' Review recently published an estimate of the winter wheat crop, placing it at 272,000,000. Now it says it will be only 230,000, a loss of 42,000,000 in a week. Such statements as these, show the unreliability of the Review, and it has been guilty of a like offence, several times before. Have the insurance company which runs it gone into wheat? It certainly looks like it.

H. K. Jackson in Dornbusch calls attention to the fact that each succeeding year the breadcating countries of Europe have less grain and flour in their "cupboards" than twelve months previously. He says there may be 20,000,000 bu more affoat now than that the recent rise in the price of agricultwenty-five years ago, but the reserves in the tural products was due to the advance in the hands of farmers, bonded granaries, and in price of sliver, which in turn was occasioned the flour mills are 140,000,000 bu less than by the recent passage of the Silver bill by then. This steady reduction of reserves, due the American Congress.

to the greater facilities of transportation, nakes the property seem more plentiful han it is in fact but it is evident the reduction cannot go on forever. Indeed, the process would seem already to have gone about as far as it can go, and the result must be a relative scarcity ere long, the quantity available being a smaller preportion of that actu-

ally needed. The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage

	KIRUE. WILL COOLET WORLDON TO THE
	had the past week it is probable butter
rope:	would have advanced. At Chicago yester-
Visible supply 18,588,921	day there was continued firmness in fine
On passage for United Kingdom 19,320,000 On passage for Continent of Europe 5,048,000	makes, with the stock low, but the less de-
# 1 1 - 7 3 40 4000	sirable qualities were plenty, and did not
Total previous week	
Total two weeks ago. 45,694,885 Total July 13, 1889. 27,807,165	as follows: Fancy separator goods, 16 1/2 @17c;
The estimated receives of foreign and	fine, 15@16c; good to choice, 12%@

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending July 19 were 485,960 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending July 5 the receipts are estimated to have been 2,295,680 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 4,802,184 bu. as ompared with the corresponding eight reeks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the reek ending July 19, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange. aggregated 380,000 bu., of which 300,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 80,000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 880,000 bu., of which 800,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 80,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to July 19, aggregate 8,160,000 bu., of which 5,720,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 2,440,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 8,720,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India July 8th was estimated at 2,728,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 2,192,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was noted firm, with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 7s. 21/4d. per cental. No. 2 spring, cental.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 19,253 bu. against 9,118 bu. the previous week, and 10,453 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 2.920 bu, against 3,209 bu. the previous week, and 4,732 for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on July 26th amounted to 12,020,700 bu., against 13,128, 101 bu. the previous week, and 7,753,060 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 1,107,401 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 6,818 bu. against 2,581 last week, and 12,840 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The market for corn closed dull yesterday, but with prices showing a big advance since a week ago. No. 2 sold yesterday at 49c early, but later dropped to 48c per bu.: No. 3 closed at 47c, and No. 2 yellow at 49c. In futures No. 2 for September sold at 48c per bu. The Chicago market yesterday lost about 1/4c per bu., the result of reports as to better crop conditions in the west, where the corn crop s said to be in danger of absolute failure from the drouth and intense heat. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: No. 246 %c; No. 2 yellow, 48c; No. 3 yellow, 462; No. 2 white, 461/c. In futures No. 2 for July sold at 46%c, August at 46%c, and September at 46%c per bu. Cotn

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted in good demand and firm. Quotations were as follows: Spot, 4s. 2d.; July, 4s. 2d.; August, 4s. 1%d.; September, 4s. 21/d. both spot and futures showing an advance during the week.

declined %@%c in New York yesterday,

and closed quiet.

The receipts at this point for the week were 84,519 bu., against 35,355 bu. the previous week, and 44,042 bu. for the correct ponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 21,869 bu. against 5,351 bu. the previous week and 6,670 bu, the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on July 26th was 2,628,671 bu. against 3,159,790 bu. the previous week, and 4,282,763 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease of 531,128 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 35,933 bu., against 12,002 bu, the previous week and 12,840 bu. the corresponding week in 1889. Oats are lower than a week ago, owing to the approach of the time when the new crop will become regular. The dry dry weather hastened the ripening, but will detract from its weight. For some time the old crop will have a higher value than the new, as they are safe to feed. Futures are now based on the new crop. The receipts have largely increased. Quotations yester day were as follows: Old No. 2 white, 35%c; new, 35c; No. 2 mixed, new, 34%c for August and September delivery, 34%c; light mixed, new, 34c; old, 35%c. The Chicago market declined %c yesterday, closing dull. The decline has been greatest in futures. At the close yesterday prices were as follows: No. 2 white 341/2@35c; No. 3 white, 34@34%c; No. 2mixed, 33% @34c per bu. In futures No. 2 mixed for August closed at 33%@34c, September at at 33%c, and October at 33%. The sales

were all of the new crop. At New York FIVE general appraisers of merchandise the market is unsettled, irregular and have been appointed under the new custom higher. Trading was dull yesterday. but prices were unchanged. Quotations administrative bill. The persons selected were Charles H. Ham, of Illinois, James A. were as follows: No. 2 white, 43@ Jewell, of New York, George H. Sharpe, of 431/c; mixed western, 88@41c; white New York, George C. Tichenor, of the Diswestern, 43@43%c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, trict of Columbia, and Joseph B. Wilkinson, 38@41c. In futures closing prices for No. 2 mixed were as follows: August, 38%c, of Leuisiana. and September at 381/4@381/4c per bu. \$5.00 Excursion to Chicago MR CHAPLIN, the English Minister of

The Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwau kee R'y. will give one of the cheapest excursions of the season to Chicago by special Agriculture, delivered an address at the Lintrain, leaving Brush Street depot on Wed- a very arbitrary official, and the people are coln Agricultural Show on Friday of last week. In the course of his remarks he said nesday August 6th at 6.50 a. m. Fare for the round trip will be only \$5.00, and tickets will be valid to return up to and including August 11th 1890. Tickets on sale at company's office, corner Woodward and Jeffer-

AN AXE TO GRIND.

Here is an old story which seems to be particularly appropriate at the present time, when barrels of taffy are being poured upon the heads of farmers by men who have suddenly developed a wonderful admiration for tillers of the soil. While the story is old it case in most parts of that State, where sandy is good, and contains a moral worth ponder-"When Benjamin Franklin was a little

boy at school he was accosted one morning at his father's gate by a very polite stranger, who complimented him on his appearance and manners, and presently asked: your father a grindstone?" "Yes," said Ben. "Well, I declare," said the stranger, "Yes," said "this is one of the nicest little boys I ever met. Son, do you reckon your father would let me grind my see on his grindstone?"
"Certainly," said Ben, greatly pleased with
the compliment. "Well, now," said the stranger "this is a very polite little boy, Son, do you reckon you could turn a littl for me?" "I suppose so," said Ben. "turned and turned," said Benjamin Frank lin, who told the story on himself, "till my ids were blistered and my back was sore The stranger continued to praise me for my politeness till his axe was sharp, when h turned upon me grimly and said: 'Go alone to school, you little rascal, or I will report you for playing truant." "From that day to this," said Franklin, "whenever I have met a man more polite and complimentary than the occasion demanded, I have said to myself, maybe he has an axe to grind.'

Perhaps some of those men who are engaged in complimenting the farmers so highy have an axe to grind, and want the farmers to do the turning. When they have Franklin.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR THE YEAR.

The statistics of the foreign commerce o the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, have been completed by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. 'The total value of imports and exports of merchandise during the year reached \$1,647,192,014. This is the highest point ever reached, and is an increase of \$159,658,987 over the aggregate during the year 1889. The value of imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year was the largest in the history of the country, amouning to \$789,335,855, as against \$745,141,652 during the fiscal year of 1889-an increas of \$44,204,203. The greater portion of the ncrease in imports of merchandise occurre in the following articles, named in order of magnitude of increase: Sugar and molasses; coffee; silk, raw and manufactures of India rubber and gutta percha, crude manufacturers of cotton; vegetables and fruits. There was a decline in the value of mports of raw wool, hides and skins, and ron and steel and their manfactures. The excess of exports over imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$68,520, 804. The exports of merchandise amounted to \$857,856,159, as against \$742,401,375 during the fiscal year 1889, an increase of \$115,454,784. During the last fiscal year the value of exports of domestic merchandise was \$115,020,219 in excess of the value of such exports during the preceding year. The greater portion of the increase occurred in the following articles, stated in the order of magnitude of increase: Provisions, breadstuffs, raw cotton, iron and steel and their manufactures, vegetable oils, unmanufactured tobacco and wood and manufactures of wool. Of this increase \$89,873,724 were in exports of the articles named as follows: In raw cotton, \$13,190,-974; in breadstuffs, \$:0,546,437; in provisions, \$31,234,815, and in cattle, sheep and ogs, \$14.901.498. During each years from 1876 to 1887 inclusive, there was an excess of exports over imports of merchandise, the yearly average for that period being \$134,398,312, and amounting in 1881 to \$259,712,718. Daring the fiscal year 1888, the value of imports of merchandise exceeded that of exports \$28,002,607; during 1889, only \$2,730,277. The last fiscal

perity among the people. THE attempted revolution in the Argentine Republic the past week, has ended in failure, the government party having came out ahead in the fight. Over 1,000 people were killed in Buenos Ayres, where the fighting took place. Order is now said to be restored. The Argentine Republic has an area of 1,095,013 square miles, and a population of 41/4 millions, about equal to that of Canada. Its principal products are wool, hides, linseed, sugar, maize, wheat, and tobacco, while tallow, Paraguay tea, and fruits are produced in considerable quantities. The country's minerals are copper, silver, coal, salt, alum, and gold. In 1888 her exports included wool, hides, sheepskins, and live animals, \$71,000,000; maize, \$5,444,464; wheat, \$8,248.614; linseed, \$2,131,813; salted meat, tallow, etc., \$3,000,000. France took over \$25,000,000 of her exports, Belgium over \$15,000,000, and Great Britain about the same amount. The imports include machinery, hardware, and cotton, woolen, prised 4,528 boxes, against 10,050 boxes the and linen goods. A trade which is assum ing great importance is the export of frozen

mports of merchandise amounting to \$68,-

520,304, and foreshadows an increased pros-

previous week. Quotations ranged from 7 heep carcasses to Europe. The steamer "Idaho," for Liverpool, In 1889 the Republic had about 5,000 miles of railway in operation, connecting the prinwas wrecked in New York harbor, with a cipal cities of the country with the Capital. large amount of cheese on board. About The Government telegraph lines cover about 30,000 boxes, it is said, will be but little 8,000 miles, while cable connection is furdamaged, and will be disposed of at auction nished with the rest of the world. In 1888 the public revenue amounted to \$57,651,711; ed firm, with fair demand; quotations the public expenditures to \$50,801,631. The Federal debt in March, 1889, was \$119,450, were 42s. 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and 782. Imports in 1888 amounted to \$127, white new American, an advance of 1s. 6d. 507,860; the exports to \$99,556,377. Dr Mignel Juarez Celman was inaugurated President Oct. 12, 1886, for a term of six years. At the same time Dr. Charles Pellegrinl took office as Vice-President for the same term. Dr. Estanislao Zeballos was made Minister Foreign affairs; Dr. N. Quirno Costa, Home Minister; Dr. Don Philemor Posse, Minister of Justice; Dr. Wenceslad Pacheco, Minister of Finance; and Gen. E. Racedo, Minister of War. The attempted revolution was the result of financial difficult ties, which has resulted in depreciating the currency of the country to one-third its value. President Celman is represented as restless under his gavernment.

> KANSAS farmers report that corn on sandy soil is standing the dry weather much better than that on other land. The advantage that sand hill corn land has over hard land tory diagram with its reports.

is that the former will not crack in dry weather, while the latter is subject to that, which allows the moisture to escape and the vegetation to perish. However if immediately below the sand there is a stratum of gravel it will fail to retain the moisture and the corn will fire. But such is rarely the soil has seldom failed to raise a fair crep.

Incorrectly Reported.

AGRICUTURAL COLLEGE, July 23, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR .- In your issue of July 19th correspondent makes a brief report of eech made by me at Bennington on July Much of that report is entirely erroneous made no such statements as some of those e attributes to me, nor anything like them. Prof. Cook's speech and to mine is very far from correct. Please do us the justice of printing this note. Truly yours, O. CLUTE.

The correspondent who sent us the report of the meeting must be suffering from some affection of the ears, for undoubtedly he thought he was correctly reporting the utterances of President Clute. The statements were so radical that had we not seen them eported in a Shiawasse County paper substartially as our correspondent had them, we should have left them out of the FARM ER. The correspondents must have conspired to misrepresent President Clute, and we are pleased to have his personal repudiation secured all they are after the compliments of the sentiments expressed, which were will cease as suddenly as in the case of demagogic in character and unworthy of a fair-minded man.

THE State Prohibition Convention met at Lansing on Tuesday, and an attempt was made to nominate a State ticket which would have the endorsement of the P. of I. and Labor Union parties, but the action of the P. of L convention prevented this, so they nominated the following ticket to be supported by the Prohibitionists of the State Governor, Azariah S. Partridge, of Genesee: Lieutenant Governor, Henry I. Allen, of Kalamszoo; Secretary of State, E. S. Parnenter, of Oceana County; Auditor General, H. Ives, of Ingham; Treasurer, A. P. Coddington, Lenawee: Commissioner of State Land Office, Carlton Peck, of Lapeer; Attorney General, James R. Adsit, of Grand Traverse: Justice of Supreme Court, Noah W. Cheever, of Washtenaw: Member State Board of Education, Prof. Charles Stuart, of Ottawa. The platform of the party declares in favor of entire prohibition of the liquor traffic, all to be issued by the general govern ment, free coinage of silver, a per diem pension bill, the Australian ballot system, civil service laws, equal suffrage without distinction of sex but an educational qualification, prohibition of speculative dealings and the formation of trusts, prohibition of alien ownership of land, and limitation of domestic ownership, forfeiture of unearned land grants, and the loaning by the government of money at 2 per cent upon real estate security. THERE appears to be some little diff erence

of opinion among the exporters of cheese in this country in regard to the character of the cheese most in demand on the English market. It is asserted that if cheese is made for quick curing and quick consumption it will find a ready sale abroad : while on the other hand the argument is advanced with equal positiveness that the fact that Can adian cheese has forged so far ahead of ours in the British markets is in itself a sure indication that it is more suitable either to the British taste or the British confidence—very likely to both. Complaints have been received from the other side that "filled" cheese is ruining the reputation of the American article in the English market, and, with the partially cored cheese remore than a mythical basis for the "discrimination" over there against our cheese. year shows again an excess of exports over The sooner factorymen recognize the fact that in order to successfully hold their own foreign market, they must use as many pounds of milk, and full cream milk at that, as the Canadians do, to the pound of cheese the sooner can it be said that an era of im provement in American chesse manufec

> THE directors of the world's fair say they intend to put in Jackson Park the agricultural display, in all its divisions, including products of the soil, live stock and food products: machinery of all sorts the forestry exhibit, the railroad display, electrical appliances, printing exhibit, glass making and pottery exhibits, mineral display, architec ture and engineering, cotton and wooler mills and their manufactures, military and sporting weapons, marine display, etc. It is intended that this portion of the exhibition shall equal in interest that on the lake front On the latter it is proposed to locate the art building, the decorative art and art manufacture building, Turkish, Indian and Egyptian villages, government exhibits, etc. Jackson Park is five miles distant from the "Lake Front" site selected for the other buildings. It is also situated near the lake, but toward the south-east, along side the Michigan Central and Illinois Central tracks. The scheme is to unite the two sites by rail, and allow visitors to go from one to the other for a single admission. Such an arrangement, if carried out in good shape, would probably fulfill all the conditions ecessary for a full exhibit of all the great ndustries of the country.

THE average Briton is hard to convince. Like the Scotch woman who declared she was open to conviction, but would like to see the person who could convince her, the British authorities cannot be convinced of the healthfulness of American cattle. A dispatch from London says that Mr. Chaplin. President of the Board of Agriculture, reply ing to questions in the house of commons th past week, declined in the absence of author itative proof to consider the United States free from pleuro-pneumonia. He said that within a short time animals suffering from the disease have arrived at Liverpool from New York.

THE Farmers' Review is busy explaining that its crop figures are not to be taken as published but as they are intended to mean This is because they were so much out of the way that other papers showed up their fallacies. The Review should send an explanaA Michigan Farmer.

The Ann Arbor Argus is publishing some interesting biographical sketches of the early ploneers of Washtenaw County. Here is a short one of Mr. Jas. B. Van Atta, of Salem. who seems to be a typical representative of the men whose early labors did so much to make Michigan what she is to-day: "One of the farms in this county which is

farm and is seeded with wheat or other grain

every year. It also keeps from 250 to 300

sheep, and at the present time eleven horses.

Mr. Van Atta was born in New Jersey, March 9, 1821. His ancestors were early settlers in New Jersey, his grandfather serving under Washington. Mr. Van Atta himself is a Michigan ploneer, settling in this state in 1836. He came to Northfield in 1839, and during his four years' residence there he served as assessor and treasurer. After a few years' residence near Chicago, he bought half of the farm on which he now resides in Salem. He is a self-made man. The first money he earned was \$3 a month for serving as a waiter when he was sixteen. The next year he got \$50 and a pair of coarse boots as a farm hand. The money went to his mother to pay off the last claim against her little farm. His father died when he was ten years old. He started for the west from New Jersey in 1836 with a wife and one child and hauled his goods by horses to Cleveland, where he took the boat for Detroit. He built a log house in Oakland county and at one time underwent a siege, with a number of his neighbors, from 500 Indians. During this trying time, he was the second in command. He arrived in Michigan with about \$300 worth of property, and can well look back with pride to the achievement of his hands. He has been treasurer and justice of the peace in Salem township. He was prominent in the township during the war in aiding in securing recruits and war funds and contributed \$1,700, besides sending two substitutes. He is a democrat of the old school and can look back upon a well-spent life. He raised a large family of children, all of whom are comfortably settled in life. His farm is now under the personal supervision of his son, John Van Atta, who is a fine farmer, with plenty of the energy, activity and hard common sense which go to make up a successful man. He is a good judge of horse-flesh and is having great success in suiting prominent Detroiters with carriage horses. The city eam, which draws the hose wagon, was purchased of John Van Atta and has shown itself well adapted for the work for which it was purchased.

This is a mad world indeed. Here is Haff and his admirers engaged in a crusade against horns on cattle, as useless and dangerous appendages, and receiving the support of a number of agricultural papers. Some of the same papers are engaged in booming "horned" Dorset sheep. Is this for the purpose of keeping Haff supplied with work? These Dorsets are claimed to be very prolific, frequently raise three lambs per year. All have horns-rams, ewes and lambs-what a prospect for Haff! Let the good work go on. Importers must make a living if they have to bring over all the scrubs in Europe.

THE President submitted to Congress a message recounting the Louisiana lottery do without ple in that household hereaft company's attempt to foist itself upon the people of North Dakota, denouncing the swindle as debauching the entire country and calling for the enactment of laws that will prevent the use of the mails by these swindlers. The message asserts that the naferred to above, it is evident that there is tional capital has been sub-headquarters for the Louisiana lottery company, and charges that clerks in the postoffice department and the police have been corrupted by the lottery company's agents. The President also in competing with Canadian cheese in the transmits a letter from Postmaster General Wanamaker, setting forth the inadequacy of the present laws to cope with the giant swindle. It looks as if the government was finally waking up to the corrupting influences of lotteries upon the morals of the people, and would take active measures for their suppression.

WE consider the communication in another column signed "Freeland," one of the utmost importance to our stockmen, as it relates to a matter which affects the price of every beef animal sent to this market. It is apparent that the yards have become contaminated with Texas fever, and that Michigan cattle passing through them should be slaughtered at once. This has effectually killed off the demand from the east for Michigan stockers, and the sooner effective measures are taken to rid the yards, cars, etc., of the contagion, the sooner will the demand revive. Perhaps our State Live Stock Commission can prescribe and enforce

HERE is another idea. If whole milk had a structure and frame like a plant or an animal, it could stand alone or walk off by itself. As it is, it has no spine.

The above is taken from the editorial columns of the Rural New Yorker. It is called an "idea," and we presume it is one. But what a peculiar condition a man's brain must be in to conceive it. What profound reasoning. It would apply equally as well to angle worms or vinegar, yeast cakes or sausages. It is the most utter bosh.

A MODEL RAILWAY,

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R. operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver, For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track, and efficient service it has no equal. The Burk agton gains new patrons, but loses none.

Charming Orchard Lake. Since the opening of the Inter-Laken Club House and the remodling of the Orchard
Lake hotel, the business, to that finest of all
Michigan resorts, has steadily increased. So
much so that the Detroit, Grand Haven &
Milmankee Black of the farmers are
the option of them in Ingham Cot
down the cost of plowing, harrowing
seeding, cutting and stacking, three
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seed Milwaukee R'y Co. have decided to run a through coach from Detroit, leaving Deiroit at 4:30 p. m. returning leave the lake at 6.25 same farmer making like calculations. There is a farmer making like calculation of the same farmer making like calculations. There is a farmer making like calculation of the same farmer making like calculations. Milwaukee R'y Co. have decided to run a a. m. arriving at Detroit at 7.45 a. m. There are also connections at Pontiac for the lake leaving Detroit 6.50 a. m., 10.20 a. m., 4.30 p. m., and also on Saturdays at 8.p. m. p. m., and also on Saturdays at 8.p. m.

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crocker township, Ottawa County. One of the beg farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered and situated near the village of Nunica, the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of th best stock farms in the State; also we adapted to all kinds of grain, and will he sold very cheap. Immediate possessin given. Will also be sold in parcels of good to produce, year after year, beautiful acres and upwards to suit purchasers. Temp crops of grain is that of James B. Van Atta, easy. For full particulars call on or address of Salem. It covers 320 acres and has upon George D. Turner, care of First National it a very fine farm house, handsomely fur-Bank, Grand Haven, Mich. nished, and excellent barns. It is a wheat

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Pontiac is having an exciting time w urgiars.

Forest fires are doing much damage lanistee County.

The Masons of Saginaw are about to be to build a \$50,000 temple. Albert D. Lawrence has been appoint postmaster of Tecumse

Alpena has shipped over ninety million is of lumber so far this year.

Bronson has a \$6,000 creamery, and It is asserted that Lapeer County crops

surpass the general average of the past Thirty self-binders were sold in the vi

of Dexter this season, and 12,500 pound binding twine. The Patrons of Industry of Saginaw

ty, hold a meeting at Union Park, Saging n August 12th. The farmers around Fenton are compla ing of dogs from that village worrying a

killing their sheep. Northville, Wayne County, is to have

\$50,000 scale works established there, employed ing a large number of men. J. F. King, prominent farmer living

charlotte, fell through a hole in his hay and died from the injuries received The Dexter Leader says sharpers are ar oculating hogs as a preventive of che charging 25 cents per head. It is, of o

ahumbug

vive him.

The State Board of Health has decided, er a thorough investigation, that the disrevalent in Otsego and Montmorancy ies is diphtheria.

Mrs. A. C. Clark, of Saline, was kille Ann Arbor this week by being thrown out a buggy. The horse got scared at a pass rain and ran away.

The P. of I. Convention at Lansing Tuesday finally decided not to put a S ticket in the field, but to leave political ac to the members in their several districts. Portland Observer: W. H. Stone bou ast Wednesday a fleece of Merino buck we

unwashed, which weighed 33 brought 15 cents per pound or \$4.80 fo The Grand Rapids street-car men heir strike for higher wages and less h They were certainly right in kio's

The Flint & Pere Marquette has come the foundations for the new depot at the well, and will have it completed by August And no one will deny that it was not great the state of the stat

needed. Hon, Grant Decker, for half a cent esident of Flint, died Wednesday mornin teart disease. He was 76 years old, and he first mayor of Flint. Five children

The Ann Arbor Argus says that A. D. ntyre, of Mooreville, has just sold eleve teers which averaged in weight 1,000 pa As he got four cen's per pound, he re about \$700 for the eleven.

H. L. Boyce is a Grand Rapids man, wh a patent mail fastener which he wants to upon all of Uncle Sam's pouches. He Washington, bidding for a contract, wit M. Weston as a backer.

Mrs. McAulay, of Elk Rapids, spread t took a doctor a long day to get boy to give up that ple.

the Calumet & Hec's mines during just ended. The employes' aid fund ex mong the sick and wounded am \$39,611, half of which sum was raised

en and the rest contributed by the The Coldwater common council has d to call a special town meeting to vote c question of bonding the city for \$70,000 per cent for the purpose of putting tem of water supply. The city voted to at four per cent last May, but no one s buy the bonds at that price.

C. T. Harris & Co., of Ypsilauti, dea nan named Banks east with their s He sold the produce, decamped wi money, and so far the detectives ha been able to catch him. The loss is serious one, and may cause the break of the firm.

The wife of Rev. Fachler, of Adrian to fill her gasoline stove one day this without extinguishing the flame at the The whole thing caught fire and not Mrs. Fachler's presence of mind in th the can of gasoline out of the door and ing out of the window saved her life and her daughter were badly burned.

The Michigan editors while passing t Cheboyan were mistaken for Oran from their yellow badges, and some irl were disposed to "clean them out." the editors was detailed to explain m ard before the Irishmen got away secured their subscriptions to his par in advance. It is always dangerous to a

Filint Globe: Mr. E. H. Fitch, of Gen has just threshed 20 acres of wheat grow his farm this year, that yielded between and 26 bushels to the scre. A part of Clawson wheat and the rest a variety tire crop, except enough for his E. B. Clapp & Co. at 82c per bushel as from the machine.

Reading Telephone: We'll wager a quent subscription that S. B. Mallery b fine a plece of wheat as grew in the tow of Reading. It is of the Fultz variet ust as thick as it could grow, heads lo well filled, and will hustle 40 or 45 bus the acre mighty close. It was grown of strong soil, well put in, and 200 pour fertilizer done the business.

Mrs. Delia A. Webb, an old pioneer State, and for thirty years a resident of Washtenaw County, died at the home bldest daughter, Mary J. Buckingh Aurelius, Ingham County, on July 27 5 years. The day Mrs. Webb died h brother, J. W. Helme, of Adrian. was s prevent his attending her funeral.

Ionia Sentinel: The reports from wheat in many years. It is a commute to the ar farmers claiming 30, 35 and bushels to the are. Iudeed what is wheat applies to nearly all other of the areas of t vell. Hay, oats, rye, barley, well. Hay, dats, rye, barrey, duoteer and potatoes are all in excellent tion. No such crop of hay has ever be in Ionia County. Farmers are feeling pover the rich return they are receivitheir season's labor. J. M. Kidd, of Kidhard and the season's labor. J. M. Kidd, of Kidhard and the season's labor. J. M. Kidd, of Kidhard and the season's labor. J. M. Kidd, of Kidhard and the season's labor. J. M. Kidd, of Kidhard and the season's labor. J. M. Kidd, of Kidhard and the season's labor. J. M. Kidd, of Kidhard and the season's labor. J. M. Kidd, of Kidhard and the season's labor. J. M. Kidd, of Kidhard and J. M. Kidhard says he has seen nothing like it

Says the Lansing Journal: "The tri Says the Lansing other saddest the the husbandman is the saddest the old of an American citizen. bushels the balance

Detroit Exposit ern Mich

Au

Minnesota Nebraska S New York S Ohio State Texas State o Ind. &

Lapeer Cour Midland Cor Oakland Cor ceana Co Armada Ag'l Northern Mic

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indicate that the and of fine qual President Har day of the big National Encan A gang of ho Valuable anims Neb., in the past On Sunday ni the Cour d'Alen The distruction

Advices from

The strike of National Tute W been settled amback to work. Texas fever in the outskirt the cows are pa

B. Vonkats has worked after bigger ga Since the or tons of ore ha for the same

Over \$300,0 on Wednesta ate in this Sta Wheat has this week. one of the gre

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A report fr steamers n mionists on killed or dro State Sena on Wednesda him in its on

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shutting up Rev. David was fatally children per is a promine A Lake Si

Monday night man Charles he had slain Lake Sbore several of the The town on Wednesd worth of pro blocks. The as the Pew which a lar turned out t

From a si sky a single Sunday last men standin instantly kill from the w larges were killed and se At the Atl on Tuesday,

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have been and that 8' 2,196 miles jected with The Pennipaid the las purchase of the State of was for \$63 The main li

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NAME OF SOCIETY.

efroit Exponductural Society.
lehigan State Agricultural Society ortheastern Ag'l Society unthwestern Mich Ag'l Society plorado State Ag'l Society.
lelaware State Ag'l Society elaware State Ag'l Society.
diana State Society.

stern Indiana Associa & So. Mich Ag'l Soc

Ag'l and M. Ass'

rict Fair Associat

Market Fair.

ana County Ag'l Society

Ave 265,543 people.

National Encampment.

Neb., in the past two weeks.

Complete census returns show Buffa:o to

The southern part of Virginia is suffering

A list of the victims of the Johnstown flood

Advices from North Carolinia and Virginia

ndicate that the tobacco crop will be large

President Harrison will be in Boston on the

lay of the big parade, during the G. A. R.

A gang of horse thieves have stolen forty aluable animals in and around Hastings,

On Sunday night last, fire at Wallace, in he Cœur d'Alene mines annihilated the town. he distruction was complete. The total loss

National Tute Works at McKee port, Pa., has been settled amicably, and the men have gone back to work.

Texas fever is making the owners of cows in the outskirts of Chicago very tired. The Texans were driven over the ground where the cows are pastured.

B. Vonkatscher, a bogus Austrian baron

has worked Cincinnati and Louisvile by mears of bogus checks for \$1,000, and is now after bigger game in the east.

Since the opening of navigation 3,734,120

tons of ore have been shipped from Lake Superior region, which is 540,000 tons more than

Over \$300,000 worth of lumber, telegraph

les and oak timber were burned in Chicago

on Wednes'ay night. Ayer & Co., who oper ate in this State, lost \$140,000 worth.

from severe and protracted drouth.

estoit Exposition

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

Lansing Sept. 8 to 12.

Ypsilanti Sept. 16 to 19.

Sept. 38 to 27.

The e Rivers Sept. 22 to 26.

Pueblo Oct. 2 to 8.

Dover Sept. 29 to Oct. 4.

Macon Oct. 22 to 30.

Indianapolis Sept. 22 to 27.

Sept. 29 to 27.

ouis, Mo Oct. 5 to 11... nto, Ont Sept. 8 to 20...

Sept 3) to Oct 4...

MICHIGAN COUNTY FAIRS

Aug. 26 to Sept. 5

Alex Heron.
W C Girrard...
John R Shaffer
E G Moon...
J J Horan...
S Springfield.
Fairfield.
Topeka.
J J Horan...
Sedalia.
Francis Pope...
W M Leggett...
Hamilin.
Robt W Furnas Brownville.
J S Woodward
L N Bonham...
C L Newton...
Bangor.
J P Buss....
J G Mulrhead...
M Kiplinger...
Waterloo.
Chas G Towle M ishawaka.
L J Wartham...
San Antonio.
C Van Campen Rochester.
Arthur Uhl...
St. Louis.
H J Hill...
Toronto.

W Blackmore Fenton.
H S Brigham Hadley
K R Smith Ionia.
W W Crabbs Morenci.
J Fielden Milford.
C B Crosby Plymouth
H Gramkie Petersburg
W C Nichols

J D W Fisk. Coldw
J R Cummings Marsh
J Fitzsimmons
L H Ives. Masor
E L Mills. Adria
E C Roberts. Lapee
Saul Foster. Midlai
H A Wyckoff. Pontis
John R Butler.
John H Hicok

every foot of arable land in Ireland bad it been applied to that purpose. These contribu

tions began in 1867, and have been continuou

291, decrease, \$107,956; bonks and bankers

German soldiers are collecting a fund with

which to de'ray the expenses of a celebration in honor of Count Von Moltke's 90th birth-

A ukase just issued at St. Petersburg for

FLOCK OF MERINOS for SALE.

I will sell my flock of high grade Merino sheep, consisting of 91 head, 42 two-year old ewes, balance four years old, with two rams, bred from flocks of Van Gleson Brothers and other Clinton and Lenawee County breeders, on very reasonable terms. The clip from this flock the present season netted \$254.00. Address

For Sale, Cheap,

I will sell three half-blood Cleveland Bay

Stallions almost at gelding price. One three past, one two past and one sucker, all sired by Young Merrylegs (he imported). Address or call at once for they must go.

Importers and Breeders of

SHROHSHIRE SHEEP.

Houghton, Michigan.

A State School of Surveying, Mining, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Physics, Chemistry, Assaying, Ore Dressing, Mineralogy, Petrography, Geology, Drafting, Machine Design, etc. Tuttion free. For catalogue and information address

M. E. WADSWORTH, A. M., Ph.D., Director.

R. W. HILLMAN,

M. M. KENNEDY,

312 Pear St., Jackson, Mich

Lyons, Mich

\$70, decrease. \$6,144; miscellaneous, \$153,434; increase, \$62,363.

390.

rain, and will be diate possession in parcels of a rcbasers. Term call on or address of First Nation

MARY.

exciting time with much damage

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Wheat harve:ting began in Manitobs early this week. Crop reports from all parts of the province state that the wheat yield will be e of the greatest Manitoba has yet had.

that the silver bill was passed by bribery and corruption, Representative Oates has intro-duce a resolution providing for an investiga-

Reports from Rocks County, Kansas, are to the effect that nearly avarything in that section is burned up by drouth, and there is great fear that a prairie fire will sweep the Some Americans are proposing to raise

Souls Americans and proposed to the proposed to help Guatemaia in its fight with San Salvador. One party has offered to recruit 3,000 men, but no answer has yet been

The San Francisco Chronicle charges that the Mormons have invested \$3.000,000 in property in San Francisco, in the name of individuals, to avoid having it seized by U. S. marshals.

The business portion of Walnut, Iil., was swept by fire on Wednesday morning, fifty six buildings being destroyed. Sixteen families are homeless. The losses aggregate \$125,000, with insurance of \$40,000.

The pool-rooms in Chicago are fighting The pool-rooms in Chicago are intense those at the race-tracks, and there is blood on the moon. Constables attempted to arrest the pool-sellers on the track, but the crowd threw them out of the grounds.

Tom Woolfolk, of Georgia, wants a new trial, because he did not get a fa'r show at the last one. He murdered nine people, and the Supreme Court thinks his conviction was all right. Tom is to be hanged.

A report from Baltimore says that on Monday last a collision occurred between two steamers near there, one with 1,400 excur sionists on board, and that nine or ten were cilled or drowned and a number injured.

State Senator Cuter, of Coahoma Co., Miss., on Wednesday shot and killed Freland Chew. editor of the New Coahomian, for attacking him in its columns. This is a more effective and less costly method than a libel suit for shutting up an editor. Incendiaries set fire to the residence of

Rev. David Plumb, in Cale, Ind., early Tuesday morning, and destroyed it. Mr. Plumb was fatally burned, and his wife and three children perished in the flames. Mr. Plumb is a prominent Methodist minister.

A Lake Shore train was attacked by tramps Monday night near South Bend, Ind. Brake-man Charles Miller was killed, but not until MERRILL & FIFIELD, he had slain his assailant. Of late severa Lake Shore trains have been attacked and several of the train men seriously injured.

The town of Seneca Falls, N. Y., had a fire on Wednesday which destroyed over \$700,000 on wednesday which destroyed over since worth of property, including the best business blocks. The fire originated in what is known as the Pew building, against the erection of which a large number of citizens protested, as it was asserted it would be a fire-trap, as it turned out to be.

From a small cloud in an otherwise clear sky a single vivid flash of lightning descended Sunday last at Americus, Mo., striking two BAY CITY, - MICH men standing against a barbed wire fence, instantly killing one and paralyzing the other from the waist downward. A number of horses were hitched to the fence and one was Michigan Mining School killed and several injured.

At the Atlas Rogine Works, at Indianapolis, At the Atlas Engine works, at Indianapolis, on Tuesday, a dozen men were raising some heavy girders when the supports gave way and the girders, weighing 600 pounds each, bore the laborers to the ground. E. L. Long and Cabal Ernst were fatally injured, and Peter Albin, Allen Harris and an unknown colored man were seriously injured.

The Engineering News this week publishes statistics showing the progress of railway construction in the Northwestern States. The statistics show that 352 miles of track have been laid to date since January 1, 1890, and that 876 miles are under construction, 2,196 miles under survey, and 4,854 are projected with a fair prospect of construction.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on Thursday The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on Thursday paid the last installment on account of the purchase of the main line of their road from the State of Pennsylvania. The last check was for \$635,654 94, which includes interest. The main line of the road was purchased from the State in 1875 for something over \$7,000,000, and the railroad company stipulated to pay for it in yearly installment of the cool.

000, and the railroad company stipulated to pay for it in yearly installments of \$460,000. The Irish National League is out with an The Irish National League is out with an address asking for more funds. As usual a "orisis" has been reached, and nothing but large contributions by American sympathizers will tide it over. There has been enough money sent from this country to have bought 11y5-tf.

SECRETARY. POST-OFFICE. 5.. Geo M Savage... Detroit. J C Sterling... Monve. F P Borgards... Monve. JAMES M. TURNER. Proprietor. J C Sterling Monroe.
F P Borgardus Ypsilanti.
W J Bartow SaginawCit.
A C fitus Three River
D P Barnard Dover.
R A Nisbet Macon.
Alex Heron Indianapoli
W C Girrard Springfield.
John R Shaffer Fairfield

CLYDESDALE HORSES, MICHIGAN BREEDERS



Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep

animals FOR SALE PURE DUCHESS BULL, Grand Duke of Springdale; color, redroan; dropped December 24, 1888. Got by Grand Duke of Woodburn 88825, out of Grand Duchess of Ridgewood 7th, Vol. 33, page 924. Also Wild Eyes bulk, Wild Eyes Duke of Springdale; color, red. dropped Sept. 23, 1889; out by Grand Duke of Woodburn 88825, out of Wild Eyes Lady 6th, Vol. 33, page 924. Both of above animals are very superior individuals, and bred to the Queen's taste, as will be seen by reference to the herd book.

Everybody Invited EUREKA PLACE

The Home of the Shropshire.

New Importations Just Arrived

The Largest and Best Flock of Shropshires to Select From in America.

J. S. & W. G. CROSBY,

FRENCH COACHERS



bids further action by Protestant missionar-ies, especially in Western Russia, under pen-alty of being conducted to the frontier. A revolution is feared in Zauzibar. The Sultan's brother is sa'd to be implicated in a conspiracy to overthrow the reigning monarch. He is believed to have powerful back-50 Head of Imported Cleveland Bay and French Coach Horses.

A cable dispatch from London says that the Marquis de Leuville is about leaving Lon-don for New York to bring cetions against the press of the United States for libel. He Dr. Bartram and Mr. Breck of this company are now on their way to England and France to add to our business a few French Coach Horses. All stock will be carefully selected by them from the best families of their respective breeds. has been mentioned recently as the man filted by Mrs. Frank Leslie, and is said to be an ad-dlepated young man who is anxious to marry an American girl with a large fortune. He will have much fun and experience before

POOL SEED WHEAT! Cleveland Bay Horse Company,

N. D. THOMAS & SONS,

Will make a season at our stables From JULY 8th UNTIL NOVEMBER 1st, At \$100 to insure.

Bonnie Wilkes 3261. \$35.00 to insure.

DEWEY & STEWART. Owoseo, June 24th, 1890.

Black Meadow Farm, ROYAL OAK, MICH.,

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS, BATES-BRED SHORTHORNS. BERKSHIRE PIGS!

The high-bred trotting stallion Teusha Grondie 5001, will make the season of 1800 at Black Meadow for E25, by the season, without return privileges. Teusha Grondle was sired by Spartacus 1225; dam Juba by Belmont 81; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford 2:224) by Mambrino Chief II. Spartacus by Almont 33; dam Queen Lizzie (dam of Ormond, 2:27%) by Mambrino Chief II. Waterloo Duke 25th is at head of Shorthorn herd. Sired by 7th Duke of Leicester 80189: dam Waterloo 50th by Duke of Brant 56478; g. d. Waterloo 43rd by 4th Duke of Clarence 26188, etc. Address F. A. BAKER,

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, Hereford Cattle Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays, DOOR VILLAGE, IND.
STYLE, ACTION and QUALITY, Importations in June and Oct.

ms to suit Purchasers.
CALL AND SEE THEM. A few choice animals of both breeds for sale at farmers' prices. FARM FOR SALE

> Consisting of 80 acres: 40 acres cleared and consisting of 80 acres; 40 acres cleared and fenced, with apple orchard and vineyard of 150 vines. Dwelling house and stable. A neverfalling spring, with ample water. This farm is situated in Sanilac County, being the N. E. corner of Marlette township, section 9, 11 and 12. This farm will be sold cheap for cash or on time to suit purchaser. Address

235 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich. **STRAWBERRIES** Sweet Potatoes and Yam Plants.

Sweets, Jersey Red, Jersey Yellow; Yams, Bermudas, Southern Queens. By careful experience in growing sweet potatoes and yam plants, I am able to offer you strong and well rooted plants, and varieties best adapted to our cool climate wherein many varieties never mature. I pack so as to reach any point safely. By mail, post paid, 200, 50 cents; by express, you pay charges, 50°, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. Plants now ready for sale of over 20 of the best kinds. Send for price list free to all. PROSPECT NURSERY CO., Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich

Two Fine Shorthorns for Sale.

The imported Shorthorn cow Wild Spray 3d, nine years old, sired by Sir Roland (40721), dam Wild Spray 2d by Prince Alfred (29593) and tracing to the Waterloo cow by Waterloo (2316). Also her ten weeks old bull calf by imported Grand Duke of Connaught 56303. She is again in calf to same bull. For particulars address C. SWANN, Windsor, Ont. 11y19-4t

FRANK WILLIAM,

HENRY SHULL, Beaver Dam, Allen Co., Ohio.

SUFFOLK PIGS.

I have a few pairs of pure bred Suffolk Pigs, just weaned, which I offer at reasonable prices. Address M. W. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Mich.

GREENVILLE, MICH

CLEVELAND BAYS English Berkshires.

My boars won the highest prizes at the largest fairs in Canada, and at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Ohlo, in 1887; also first prize and diploma at the Michigan State Fair. In 1888 they won the first prize in class and the diploma for best of any age. At the Wisconsin State Fait they won every first and sweepstakes they were entered for (two firsts and two sweepstakes.) In 1889 at the Michigan State Fair my hogs won every first prize they were showed for and there were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearing boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and third on two year old sows; first, second and third on yearling sows; first and second on sows under one year; and the diploma for the best boar any age. I don't show my hogs at the small fairs, but they have won the highest honors at the largest fairs in the world and they have always had strong competition.

Mention Michigan Farner when writing. B. N. COOLEY, COLDWATER, MICH

MOUND SPRING BREEDING FARM J. W. HIBBARD, Proprietor. BENNINGTON, SHIAWASSEE COUNTY, MICE

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. of improved breeding and unexcelled individuality; my herd having won more prizes at the leading fairs of Michigan in the past four year than any other, having been shown at all of the leading fairs, and all stock shown has been breeding fairs. by me. Shorthorns—The following families are represented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Adelaide, etc.
American Mesinos—Sheep of approved breeding. Individual merit a specialty. Personal inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.
All stock recorded and guaranteed as represented.

L.W.&O.BARNES

"LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM Byron, Shiawassee Co., Mich. Byron, Satarcassee Co., Mich.

Breeders of pure bred Poland-China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past live years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gitt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superfor lot of young boars and sows, dark in color and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.



Todd Improved Chesters
have been crowned
King of the Show Ring
On the farm with us may
be seen a very fine flock
of Shropshire sheep. For
circular containing full
particulars address
S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O. Todd Improved Chesters

Coal Valley Herd of Berkshires.

W. D. BRANDS, Proprietor, KERBY, MICH.

Imported boar Royal Minton at head of herd. Have imported and home bred brood sows of most popular strains. Some fine litters of pigs, from which orders can be filled. Correspondnce will receive prompt attention.

Wolverine Stock Farm AMOS PARMENTER, Prop., American Merino Sheep and

Poland-China Swine. VERNON, - . MICH. I began breeding Poland-China swine in 1885.
My purchases have all been from the herd of L.
W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except
the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Klever.
I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes'
Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs nei
akin.

FINE POULTRY

Michigan Poultry Farm, Saline, Mich HEADQUARTERS FOR Langshans, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks.

Our stock has won more prizes at leading poultry shows than that of any other breeder in Michigan. Stock and eggs for sale at reasonab prices. POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Best wire netting %c. per square foot. Oyster shell, bone meal, prepared meat, bone mills, water fountains, and everything needed in the poultry yard.

Send stamp for our handsome 40 page illustrated catalogue, discussing all our stock and our 6,000 poultry farm. Address

MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM, GEO. J. NISSLY, Proprietor. Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.

Stred by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 62431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Perl Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalo ues always on hand for distribution. DWIGHT A. CURTIS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohio Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephone

For Sale Very Cheap. One seven-eighths Percheron Stallion, six years old, sired by Woodman's Duke, dam by Moro, grand dam by a pure bred Percheron. Can show some good stock from him. Also a number of good horses. Address E. E. DARLING.

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich., DIRECTORY

CATTLE.-Snorthorns.

A J. COOK, Owosse, breeder of Shorthorn A. Cattle, and Shropehire Sheep. Stock for sale. All stock recorded and of popular families. Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for prices. ABON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm The breeder of thoroughbred Shorthoms, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of ciation. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

ARTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegen Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established in the control of the control

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Broeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Ryes families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y EVERGREEN HILL STOCK FARM, J. E Everitt Moore, proprietor, Milford. Shorthorn cattle, Chester White hogs, Merino sheep and Langshan fowls. Bulls Constance Duke 5th and Defiance (Vol. 35) at head of Shorthorn herd. Write for prices.

RANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breeder of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred bull Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70562 at head of herd. For further particulars call on or address as above.

A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Ban-bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Staple-ton Lass families. All stock recorded. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. A. HART, Lakeside Stock Farm Manistee, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cat-tile. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Shorthorn Cattle; Lincoln Sheep, and Chester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland, Mich.

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed er of Shorthorn cattle and American

HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered. JOHN M. FISHBECK, proprietor of Maple
Hill Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of fine form and excellent pedigree. Principal families Kirklevingtons, Hudson Duchesses,
Victorias and Pomon us; 37th Duke of Hillsdale
80103. at head of herd. Young stock for sale.
P. O., Howell; residence, five miles southeast.
Write for prices. jl 90

OHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd, Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN McKAY, Homeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

M. DAVIDSON. Tecumseh, Lenawee County,
breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few
choice young females for sale. Also some young
bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt
attention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and
consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phylls
femilies.

SNOW & SON, Kalamazoo, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates buil Peri Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Foland China swine Al. stock recorded. Stock for sale

H. ELLINWOOD, Kose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26 W. J. BARTOW, East Saginaw, Mich.

Correspondence promptly answered. WILLOW CREEK HERD OF SHORT-horns. Stock for sale of good families and Individual merit; Gwynne, Young Mary and Phyllis. Prices reasonable and to suit the times. O. R. Pattengell, Plymouth, Mich.

WM. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Uo., breeder of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruikshank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilpa, Flat Creek Marys, Crulkshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667.

WM. FISHBEUK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 35 A. H. B.) Stock for sale. Write for prices.

SMITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. \$30-1y

J. G. DEAN, !Hanover, high-class Jerseys of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pogls-Foltec-Tormentor 20601 at the head of the herd. Registered Merino and registered Shropshire sheep.

Galloways. GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of the State of Michigan. President, Thos. Wycoff, Davisburg; Vice-President, L. B. Townsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. Wickes, Stanton. Choice recorded stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

Holstein-Friesians.

J M. STERRANG. Monroe, breeder of pure Bolstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence and personal inspection solicited. W. SEXTON, Howell, mporter and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Stock farm, three miles south.

G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron R., and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm adioining city limits; residence, and breeding and tale stables in the city. Come or write me.

Devons.

Polled Aberdeen-Angus.

ESLIE & BURWELL, Cottage Grove, Wis.,
breeders of pure bred Polled AberdeenAngus cattle. Best families represented. All
ages and sexes for sale. Also high grades & and
% for sale. Write for particulars. 118-6m

SHEEP .- Merinos.

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorongh-bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B. G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw.

GEO. W. STUART & SON, Grand Blanc, breeders of pure Clark and other families of Atwood Merinos. Rams in use, Luck 427, Deacon Jr., (G. W. S. 403), and Luman Jr., (G. W. S. 364.) Also imported and grade Percherou horses and Poland-China hogs. Stallion, six years to dam by Moro, theron. Can show also a number of Wermont Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere.

S. WOOD, Saline, Wastenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

R HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenswee Co., Mich As Breeder of shoroughbred American Merino sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

SHORT & HARRINGTON, breeders of Merino sheep and Poland-China swine. All breeding stock recorded. Correspondence so licited. Address A. T. Short, Coldwater, Mich., or G. F. Harrington, Paw Paw, Mich. Ramsired by Dlamond for sale—yearlings, two and three years old.

WM. E. ANSTERBURG, breeder of thor oughbred Merino sheep (Michigan regis-tered), Homer, Michigan. Residence, two miles northeast of village, on telephone line.

Snropshire Sheep.

A GRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich., breeds Shropshire M cultural College, Mich., breeds Shropskirs, sheep of good families and individual excel lence. Also Polaud-China hogs from the bes-strains. Prof. E. Davenfort, Supt. of the Farm

FLOCK SECOND TO NONE—Cheap at the cheapest, quality considered. All stock registered. Imp. ram Michigan at the head. Address E. D. Sabin, Hudson, Mich.



BINGHAM. OF VERNON, has gone to England 400 grand imported and American bred SHROP-SHIRES to select from after August 15th.

E. LELAND & SONS, Emery, Washtensy
Co., breeders of registered Shropshires. A Technical Control of the Control of

GEORGE H. GERMAN, Franklin, Oakland Co., importer and breeder of registered Shropshires. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

GEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed er of Shropshire sheep from imported stock. Ram Chief, bred by Minton, of England, si-head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few ewes for sale. Stock registered. Inspection in-vited.

AVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock Farm, Pontlac, Mich., Importer and Breed-er of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale, Write for particulars. COEBITT, Ionia, breeder of first-class Shropshire sheep of registered stock. A few ram lambs from Burfalo Bill at reduced rates for farmers to improve their flocks. Also a few 20-19.

F. RUNDEL & SON, Birmingham, Oak-land Co., importers, breeders and dealers in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock regis-tered. We import our sheep direct from Eng-land. Correspondence promptly answered.

LESSITER, Cole, Oakland Co., breeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and un registered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms.



Shropshire Shees. Largest flock in Southern Michigan. Blue Blood 2d si head of flock; shear ed 17% lbs. of wood: weight, 275 lbs. at two years old. Raduced rates by express.

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers. S. W. RANDALL, East Kendall, New York, breeder of registered Shropshires. Some fine lambs for sale.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Willowdale Farm, Paw Paw, Mich.

EORGE E. BRECK, - Proprietor. shall return not later than Sept. 5th, from

luring my absence will receive immediate attention on my return. GEORGE E. BRECK. J. BARTOW, East Saginaw, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of all ages for sale. Inspection of the herd invited. Correspondence promptly a nawgreed imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in

VALENTINE BROTHERS, Dexter, Wash-tenaw Co., dealers in imported and breed-ers of registered and unregistered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. max25.1y

HOGS .- Poland-Chinas.

A O. BOWEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-breed in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale.



G. W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co. breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale. Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited. W. RILEY, Greenville, Mich., breeder of Poland-China and Victoria swine, Stock for sale.

WILL GREEN, Pontiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Poland-China swine. Stock for sale. Breeding pens, two miles south of Orchard Lake R. R. station. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

NEIL FRANCIS, Oakwood, Oakland Co., breeder of Poland-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Correspondence solicited. OTIS 8, MEAD, Owosso, Shiawassee Co. breeder of Poland-China swine. Young stock for sale at prices to suit the times. Write or come and see me.

ROBERT NEVE, Pierson, Montcalm Co., breeder of Poland-China swine and high-class poultry, and sells at low prices. TRUE BROTHERS, Armada, Macomb Cabreeders of Poland-China swine. Breeding stock all of choice families. All stock recorded Write for prices.

UNION HERD Pure Poland-China Swine.
Breeding stock recorded in Ohio Record.
Tecumseh 2d 6155 and Brigham, Vol. XII., in use.
Also Pagtridge Cochin and Wyandotte fowls.
Henry M. Morse, Union City, Mich.

Berkshires & Suffolks.

GEO. S. MAROY, Portland, breeder of first class registered Berkshire Swine and thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtensw Co., s breeder of pure Suffolk Swine. Choice stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

Chester-Whites. O SAY, WHEN YOU WANT improved Chester-White pigs from registered stock, Chester-White pigs from registered stock that are extra fine and hard to beat, write to A. H. Warren, Ovid, Mich.

WATKINS STOCK FARM, Birmingham, Mich., Shetland ponies, Exmore ponies, high-class Jersey cattle, Small Yorkshire and Poland-China swine, registered, and individually excellent. Stock for sale.

POULTRY—Rose Comb Brown and White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, \$1.25 per 13; \$2.00 per 26; \$3.00 per 45. G. A. Watkins, McGraw Building, Detroit.

M. THORNTON, Northville, Mich., live stock and general suctioneer. Sales made in any part of the country at reasonable rates. J. A. MANN, Lansing, Mich. LIVE STOCK & REAL ESTATE AUCTIONERE

Sales made in any part of the United States and Canada. Terms reasonable and made known on application. 55 to 88 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster, Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

MERINO SHEEP!

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never n better shape than at present. Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Barrington Barringtonia

Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Ready for Service this spring.

AT HEAD OF HERD!

ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES. MERINO SHEEP.

Flock of over one hundred breeding ewes, yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale. Visitors always welcome. If you cannot come and look over the stock write for particulars. Address W. E. BOYDEN.

C. F. MOORE, ST. CLAIR, MICH.,

Bates and Bates Topped

Represented by the following families: Barrington, uchess, Kirklevington,

Victoria Duchess.

Young Mary, Constance, Moss Rose nd other high bred sorts. At the head of the erd being the five Duke bull GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933.

Place,

SELECT HERD

Bates Cattle! HAZEL RIDGE FARM. SANDWICH, ONT.

The herd consists of Oxford, Thorndale Rose Barrington, Kirklevington, Wild Eyes

and Red Rose Families. across the Detroit River, immediately e the Exposition grounds. Call upon or WM. WRIGHT, Proprieter,

35 Fort Street West, Detroit.

Several choice young bulls fit for service for sale on reasonable terms, of the following families, viz.: Thorndale Rose, Barrington, Wild Eyes, and Oxford. OAK HILL

STOCK FARM, C. E. LOCKWOOD, - Proprietor.

Clydesdale Horses. Young Contest No. 6408, Vol. 10, at the head of stud. The first premium horse at the Michigan State Fair five years in succession.

of Atwood stock, descended from flocks of L. P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. R. Sanford.

Berkshire Hogs

f the most fashionable families.

All stock recorded or guaranteed as repre-ented. Stock for sale at all times. SHORTHORNS!

Owing to having sold a portion of my farm for business purposes, I will close out my entire herd of Shorthorn cattle at very reasonable prices. Will sell singly, in lots, or the herd in a lump. The breeding of these cattle cannot be surpassed.

YOUNG BULLS.

A few young bulls sired by Lord Kirklevington of Erie 44182, from 16 to 20 months old, are offered low. Lord Kirklevington of Erie is also for sale. Send for catalogue and look over the breeding of the herd. Address JOHN P. SANBORN.

Port Huron, Mich. SHORT HORN**S**

FOR SALE.

Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice mile-ing strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address B. J. BIDWELL: my4tf Teoumseh, Mich.

ALLEN STOCK FARM, ALLEN, MICH. T. M. Southworth, Proprietor. Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Animals of both sexes always on hand and at prices to suit the times. Farm, two miles from station.

100 DUROC JERSEYS.

T. M. SOUTHWORTH.

Choice young pigs ready to ship. Prices low. The Durocs are superior to other breeds—so says the late-test at the Michigan Agricultural Col-lege—write the President for Bulletin No. 60 and lege—write the President for Bulletin No. 60 and see. We also have recorded and grade Jersey QUINCY MeBRIDE, Burton, Mich

FOR SALE!

JACOB P. SLEIGHT, BATH, MICH. FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian bull Mercedes Violet Boelyn 2d 13907. There is included in his pedigree the blood of Mercedes, Violet, Billy Boelyn, Lady Clifden, Texlar, Lady Clay and Rooker, the founder of the great Aaggie family. One of the finest bred young bulls in the State. Sold for cash or a good note one year at the is a prize

MILLS BROS.,

Thoroughbred Percheron stallions and mares, two years old and over. Also some fine grades. They will be sold cheap for cash or will ex-change for real estate. For particulars address

Boetry.

AFIER FORTY.

After forty locks grow thinner We grow stouter-" there's the rub! Linger longer o'er our dinner, Shirk the matutinal tub! After forty we get lazy, To the lads the girls resign-They may fiirt with Dot and Daisy Whilst we loiter o'er our wine!

After forty we discover Aches and ains distinctly nev Once a lobster salad lover, Now we court the homely stew After forty, fldg ts find us, Sad to tell, an easy prey! Leaving lightsomeness behind us We grow graver day by day!

After forty, saucy misses Treat us like their own papas; No fear now of stolen kisses, Billets-doux-irate mammas; But, their white arms calmly resting On our shoulders, if you please, They will ask (I am not jesting) After our rheumatic knees

After forty we're approaching Fogydom-so Ethel thinks: And we growl at aught encroaching On our precious "forty winks. O'er a stile we crawl with caution We, once agile as a roe! For life's autumn is our portion

And its spring went long ago After forty, greybeards claim us Ouite as " one of them "-ah me Men of sixty thus defame us-We are only forty three! old "Jim Crow," too, scrawls with pleasure,

After forty on our phiz! Time, who picks our locks at lefsure, Winks at wigs-the horrid quiz!

What's the moral of the matter: This, and lay it well to heart; After forty, cease light chatter, Act no more the stripling's part Let us take, with re ignation. In old fogies' ranks a place;

Tis an art worth cultivation. That of "growing old" with grace -F. R. Dorston

THE WEZL'S SECRET

I knew it in all my boyhood; in a lonesome val

Like a dryad's mirror hidden by the woods dim arches near; Its eyes flashed back the sunshine and grew dark

and sad with shadow, And I loved its truthful depths, where ever peeble lay so clear.

I scooped m hand and drank it, and watched the sensate quiver Of the rippling rings of silver as the drops of

crystal fell, I pressed the richer grasses from its little trickling river. Till at last I knew, as friends know, ever

secret of the well. But one day I stood beside it, on a sudden unex

pected. When the sun had crossed the valley and shadow hid the place.

And I looked in the dark waters, saw my pallid cheek reflected. And beside it, looking upward, met an evi

Looking upward-furtive, startled at the silen swift intrusion, Then i. darted toward the grasses, and I saw

not where it fled; But I knew its eyes were on me, and the old-tim swift illusion

Of the pure and perfect symbol I had cherishe

O, the pain to know the perjury of seeming trut! that blesses! My soul was seared like sin to see the false

hood of the place And the innocence that mocked me, while in dim, unseen recesses

There were lurking fouler secrets than the And silence then-ah! why the burden !- when

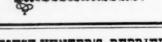
joyous faces greet me,

devoid of art. I cannot trust their seeming, but must ask who

eyes would meet me Could I look in sudden silence at the secret

of the heart. -John Boyle O' Reilly.

Miscellaneous.



HOUSE-HUNTER'S REPRIEVE

"Yes," said mamma, "you'd better tel the doctor, Betty, that we have concluded not to take this house for another year. It is a great blow to me, Betty. My recuniary ar rangements with the doctor have been very advantageous and strict economy in domes tic matters is highly important just now The little money we had when your papa died is sadiy diminished: Gred's education has cost so much, and it is so expensive to dress and educate Blanche suitably to her style and beauty. I had hoped-I was almost certain-"

Here mamma began to cry. I felt very sorry for her. Ste suffered as much in her way as she made me suffer in mine.

"We'll get another house, mamma,"] said, hoping to ward off the topic that I knew mamma was dying to talk about; but nothing would do.

"It's not the house I'm dissatisfied with." said my poor mother. "it's Dr. Steele, the owner of it, of whom I have cause to com

"I think you have misunderstood the doc tor's old-fashioned politeness, mamma. It is always, perhaps, too pointed."

"Altogether too pointed, as far as your sister is concerned." said mamma. "He as much as told me he was in love with her down at the beach last summer. Don't you nember the day he invited us all to go, and was so vexed because you would not leave the house with the new servants that he talked about it all the way down in the train, and appeared to be very so:ry that your domestic duties were so engrossing? You must acknowledge, Betty, that he has been very kind to you.'

"I do acknowledge it, very gratefully in-

deed, mamma." "And then," continued mamma, he go Fred that situation in the bank. Why, no man could be more pronounced in his attentions to the family of the young lady he professed to admire, and straws show which way the wind blows; but it would not be so numilating if he had not come right out and told me that he cared for her. A man has no right-a man in his position-to lead a mother to believe that he is about io propose for ner daughte.'s hand, and then seem o forget all that he has said. I remember

doctor sat upon the seat beside me, followinto the sand. 'Madam' said he, speaking I had a motive in asking you and your daughters to share my holiday at the beach. I am very much interested in your daughter. And here Blanche came strolling back best thing I could do would be to leave them the hotel, and supposed that when I returnthis he never opened the subject again either to Bianche or to me. Your sister is young and thoughtless, and accepts his attentions as she does those of everybody by whom she the matter in a more serious matter."

"Blanche don't care a fig. for him, mamma," I said.

"She would try to care for him if he offered himself. She has owned to me that she might be brought to view the matter in a favorable light."

"Oh, mamma," I said, jumping off my chair in a heat of mortification and impatience, "do let's get out of this house as soon as we can! I'll tell him we're going to move, and go out house hunting this very day.'

"Yes, do. Betty," said my mother: "and watch him when you tell him-see if he is surprised and vexed. And, Betty, my child, fearing, despairing. I went to all the agent and you have such a plain old-fashioned way you seem so much older than you really are, and the doctor and you have always been such good friends, and he may confide to you

"Excuse me, mamma," I said, runting the door. I am sure I hear the vegetable man, and I must see about luncheon before go. 11

Away I ran down the stairs as fast as l could go and rapped at the door of the doctor's study.

He opened the door, and already had hi hat in his hand and his overcoat under his arm. He put both of them aside, and with gentle cordiality bade me come over to the open fire.

"For the air is chill, Miss Betty," he said. 'though we are getting on toward April. I pelieza-"

"Yes," I said, and rushed immediately in to the subject in hand. "I will not detain you, doctor. I must tell you that mamma has concluded to move. I am going out nouse-hunting to-day."

Mamma ought to have been there, for it surprise amounting to consternation was depicted anywhere, it was painted on the doctor's face at that moment.

"House-hunting!" he cried. What would you do such an insane thing for? Move What does your mother want now? Paper ing? painting? kalsomining? a hanging garden on the root? a calcium light in the hali? a steam caliope in the parlor? Tel me what she wants, and if its possible to accomplish it without the aid of Aladdin's amp it shall be done."

How could I say that she wanted him t marry my sister Blanche. It makes me burn from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet to remember the conversation be ween mamma and me.

"You are very generous, doctor," I said but my mother wants to move. Don't you know that women are changable sometime and get tired of one place."

"And the one party," he rejoined-"the one old fossil who began to hope he might happy? Are you one of these women, Miss Betty? Do you want to leave your land-

I knew it was nothing but a generous pity for my condition of mind and body that made him look upon me with such sweet compastion. He threw his gloves aside and took both my hands in his own. That was his unfortunate manner, his all too friendly way, so easily misunderstood, as I tried to persuade my mother. If it had been my be autiful sister instead of my plain little self, t might have been thought that the consummation to mamma's ambition was about

to be reached. "You look already so tired!" he said 'Sit down here in this easy chair and tell me what I can do to save you from the aw ful fate of a house-hunter. Did you ever hear of Mynheer Von Ghlan, who every morning said, 'I am the richest merchant in Ro terdsm,' he came to grief, my dear little woman, from too much walking. Haven't you cares enough upon your poor little shoulders? If your mother will move, why don't she go herself upon this hunt that she

"My mother is never quite well, I said. "And your sister?" he said.

"That would never do," I replied quickly 'she is too-' and here I hesitated. "Too beautiful," he said, with a

Yes," I exclaimed, resolving to make one little struggle in mamma's behalf. Don't you think that my sister is beautiful, Dr.

Steele?" "Yes," he said, with all the vehemence that could be required of him: "too beautiful altogether. I wish she was as ugly as a stone fence."

A red flame leaped into his dark cheek. He was certainly agitated by some unwonted emotion. I thought that perhaps he loved her, but distrusted his fate because of he beauty and her youth. Who could tell? The moment passed while I hesitated, not knowing what to say in mamma's behalf. If I only could have gained courage to ask him what was the motive he sroke of that day at the beach; but how could I? It was impos sible. I got upon my feet. He picked up

his gloves and followed me into the hall. "You must persuade your mother to aban don the idea of moving," he said gently. "Oh, please, no!" I exclaimed. "I can

not, doctor. We must go." "I cannot force you to stay," he said cold ly; then turned to his man John, who watched his horse outside. "Go get a bill," he

said, "and put it upon the house." 'To let?" said John, with curious sur

"Yes," said the doctor. "No-for sale I'il sell everything out," he added, "and go to the de-desert of Sahara." Then he lear ed into his buggy and drove away, leaving me to ponder over the wretched frustration of this miserable world. Dr. Steele had lived thirty years at least

his very words, Betty. Your sister had in thie dear old house, for he has often said started down to the water's edge, and the | that he came here when a boy of fifteen, and he could not be far from fifty now. He was ing her with his eyes and poking his cane the only child of a widowed mother who had id lized him. When she had died two years very deliberately, as a man does when he | before, the doctor had put an rdv stisement has made up his mind, 'I must tell you that in the paper that, I well remember, seemed very attractive to mamma. Our arrangements with him were indeed very eatisfactory. He was generous to a fault, simple in his tastes, punctual in his habits. From a again, looking so lovely that I thought the boarder he had become a friend, almost a tor's. I must have lingered a long time in together. I made an excuse to go back to of Blanche, or the ambition of my mother, or the extreme warmth of the doctor's politeed all would be settled, but from that day to ness, or perhaps a tenderer sentiment of his that he scarcely dared nourish for so young and beautiful a creature as Blanche-had it not been for one of all these, we might have lived happily here for years. Now we mus is admired; but a parent is bound to look at go adrift again. Heaven knew where and how. I went out that very afternoon upon my dreary quest, and grew sick at heart when I saw the signal of misery and disen tregation hanging at the doorway: "For sale. Inquire within." I read it and ac knowledged to myself that the deed wa

> again upon the face of the earth. I wished Banche was not so very beautiful; perhap it would have been better, as the doctor had sa d. if she had been as ugly as a stone fence. whatever style of ugliness that might be For where yer we went, my mother would be gin again plotting, mar œuvering, hoping n the neighborhood. I looked at impossible houses-houses like the doctor's, but wit rents that reached to the thousands. I found to my blu-hing horror that we had absolute ly been living partly upon the doctor's noun ty-the rent we had paid for his house wa ridiculously small. A mere farcial som hich he must have known long ago. H could not have been unconscious of his rack ess g-nerosity, and the sdvantages we were reaping from it. My cheeks tingled with very new knowledge I gained, but my chie sorrow lay in the fact that we could no long er go on living in the blissful ignorant way The doctor could afford it, seemed rather t enjoy it, and I had no longer that indemitable spirit that chafes under even a supected obligation. If that spirit had evexisted, it had long ago oczed out of m

ondy. Poor mamma began to look gray and old and took double doses of her nervous medi cine. Her constant recurrence to that day at the seashore made the bleak winds of March seem to be beating about my ears like pitiless waves against a ship in the trough o he sea, and her haggard and anxious sur veillance of every movement of the doctor' drove me at last to securing a house. It was a coffin-shaped building that savored of sewer gas a little, and of mould and milde very much more; the paper was hanging from the walls; the ceilings were cracked and dangerously bulgy, cobwebs fantastically festooned it from the draughty garret to the gloomy kitchens down in the bowels of the earth. It was unbandy, dismal to desolation. on the damp and shady side of the street and had the uncanny reputation of lately be ing occupied by a clairvoyant who had neve come back from one of his trances. But the agent spoke vaguely of repairs, and it was absolutely the only house in the whole metropolis that seemed available to our family.

There was a final humilation to suffer security was demanded for the rent. There was nobody to ask it from but the doctor. I began to think he might be so glad to get rid of that this would seem a trifling favor. For ed to be quite resigned to the idea of our separation. His house yet hung upon his hands; it was neither let nor sold; but doctor went upon the even tenor of his way, apparently undisturbed by the rise or fail of real estate.

March happened to be going out as a lion on the day that I seenred the house. The heavens opened, the rain fell, and beat upon my defenceless head, that had ached and him to do, and we shall have a most elegant ached for many a day. I had almost lived in the streets for the previous fortnight, and ought to have grown accustomed to my nomadic miseries. But they seemed to culminate in my final success, and when the agent handed me over a document which he said would secure me the house if properly signed, a cold shudder went to the marrow of my bones, and I felt as if it was my death warrant. I staggered home, resolved to have done with the whole torture that day, and found a moneyed looking person on the doorstep anxious to negotiate with the doctor about his property. This was the last turn of the thumb-screw, but I hastened to the

doctor's study and asked him his price. "A hundred thousand dollars, cashdown!" shouted the doctor, without even turning his

head. I thought I had misunderstood him. was so faint and weary that every voice I heard went humming in my ears like a spent

"I beg your pardon doctor," I faltered "what did you say?"

He turned and looked at me, got upon hi feet, and reached me just as it seemed to me I could no longer stand. He carried me to an easy chair, undid my bonnet strings, dropped some liquid in a little glass, and pushing back my head, poured it down my

The bell rang loudly. The party at the door had waited all this time to know the price of the house.

"Tell him I've changed my mind," said the doctor. "Take the bill down, John, and tell Miss Betty's mother to step down here "Your daughter is very ill," he satd, a

poor mamma came into the study. "Sh must be put to bed immediately. I will carry her up the stairs." My poor mother, who could never restrain

herself, burst into a passion of tears and re "It is all your fault," she cried to the doc-

tor. "If you had not trifled so with Blanche and actually told me that day on the beach that you cared for my daughter, and had : notive in inviting us to go there, and the thrown her over in such a humiliating way, things would never have come to this pass. But the doctor had already picked me up in hIs arms and started for the stairway, my poor mother stumbling after him.

"I did care for your daughter, madam, said the doctor, in a clear, ringing voice that might have been heard upon the horse-top, | Sareaparilla.

"and will care for her to my dying day, and my motive has always been to make her care for me, but it is your daughter Betty that I love, you blind and foolish waman, and not

your beautiful Blanche." I felt his rough beard graze my chip, his lips touch mine, in the twilight of the upper hall, and then I sank away into paradise, When I came back to the wor'd again I was lying in my mother's bed in the second-story back room of the dear old house of the docbenefas'or. Had it not been for the beauty that queer shadowy land to which I had floated in at the top of the window that looked over the old fashioned garden; the thick, knobby old line tree must have been bursting into bloom, for the faint, sweet fra grance reached me where I lay; the tulip bed must have been one blaze of color.

My m ther at in a low chair by my bed side with her prayer-book in her hand. But she looked younger by ten years than when bad seen her last. Poor dear woman! she was reconciled to my struggle with life and death, so long as more important matters had been doubtless comfortably set led. But she was overjoyed to find that I was there skain. Poor mamma had always depended so upon me, and loved me well in her own way. Now it seemes that she almost loved are in another way too as she did her beau tiful Biancha. Amid her tears and smiles she began to twist some whisps of bair upon my one read into curis, and arrange the blue ows that adorned my night robe.

"Thank Go i," she said, "for all his meries! My dear, dear child, compose your seif, Batly, before the doctor comes-he has forbidden at y excitement, any confusion -but, my darling, you must know-it is recessary, it is right, that you should know, and perhaps it will do you good; it ought to, I'm sure; it has sustained me through al these weary weeks-Betty, my love, my darling, wonderful as it may seem, it was you that the doctor admired, it was you that the doc or spoke about at the beach, and his mouve was perfectly honorable and creditable. I'm sure if I'd only known it all this rouble might I ave been saved. But it's reogniz d now by everybody. He openly acthowiedged it the day that you fell ill, and must say he has acted up to it ever since." "Woo are you talking to mamma?" said a

roice at the door. ""as Betty come to?" And in ran my beautiful sister. She hated ears, but they fell from her magnificent eyes upon my sunken cheeks and wasted ands; they felt in torrents; and asthough she was always so careful of her clothes, she dong herselt by my bedside, rumpling all the oretry breadths of her marvelous spring outit. She looked like a gem in porcelain. She was a bundred times more beautiful than ever. No wonder my mother was a stonished. It seemed a miracle that the loctor had not a motive about Blanche And my beautiful sister also loved me in her own way. She had determined to save me rom what she considered an immolation.

"You musn't talk, Betty," she said, "and we mesn't talk to you any more than we can possibly help. You've been very ill, dear, and we've been wild about you. The doctor has gone about like a ghost, and we've followed him about like phantoms. I must say I think a great deal of the doctor; he's a very nice, splendid man in a great many ways. But you needn't marry him, Betty, when you get well unless you want to. know how queer you are about these thing -how you'd hate to marry him if you didn't just worship the around he walked on; and yet you'd feel badly about the rest of us. And I want to tell you as quick as I can, before he comes in, that you needn't think of anybody but yourself any more. You've worn yourself out for us about long enough. I'm engaged to Fitz-Edward Smythe, and only waiting for you to get well to marry him."

"Oh, Blanche," I gasped; for the young man was little better than a poodle-dog. "I'm fond of him, Betty; I am indeed?"

she exclaimed; and she really looked as if see meant what she said. "I actually love him. He'll do anything in the world I tell time together, because his money is all his own, and I can help him t-ke care of it, and show him how to really enjoy it in a proper way. There will be money enough for us all. You and mamma and Fred are to live with me, and It's all arranged between Fitz-Edward and myself that my family is to be held in the greatest consideration. I'd have been buried alive with your doctor, and any one that marries him will be worse than a

door mat. "Oh, goodness gracious me!" For the doctor walked softly in, with big bunch of roses in his hand. Blanche slipped out of the door, my mother noiseless ly followed her, and I was left alone with

The roses fell out of his hand. He scan ned me at first with the eye of a physician. He felt my pulse, my forehead, my hands, my feet; he watched me for fully ten minutes, his face softening the while from the Æsculapian rigidity to an ineffable tender

At last he took a long breath, and seating himself in my mother's chair he pushed back his hair from his forehead. I could see how gray it had grown. I could see the lines in his face. I held out both my hands to him. "You would have been very sorry," 1

whispered, "if I had not come back to you?" about my own. He put his down upon the pillow beside me. "Betty," he said, "I think I should have gone and got some dynamite and blown the whole property and its

he world pretty," I said. The doctor picked up one of his roses that lay scattered about the counterpane, and putting it upon my breast, he said in his old

-Harper's Bazzar.

vitalize and enrich the blood, take Hood's

The Honest Reporter.

At the recent annual dinner of the Pittsburg Press Club G-orge S. Welshons (St. George), one of the best known and wittiest newspaper men of the State, got off the following in response to the toast, "The Re-

Welshons said, "in newspaper workjournalists, reporters and editors. Speaking more acurately there are three stages of development. A journalist is a calf reporter. He is a reporter in the miniature tadpole s'age, when his head is so big that it takes all the rest of his person to shove it around. If he is lucky, by and by he becomes a reporter. After a reporter's legs wear out they make an editor of him. The final stage of a frog you know-the extreme removal from the tadpole-is the bull-frog, too stiff to jump, too old and tough to eat, who just sits on the bank and bellows. That is an editor.

"In the old days the editor called a man chicken thief, nowadays the reporter finds the feathers in his back yard. The weapon of the old-time editor was the epithet; that of the modern reporter is the evidence. What the editor used to assert the reporter "If the people who complain of what the

reporter writes about them would only consider what he does not write about them they would shrine him in the friendliest corner of their hearts. The waste-baskets in a daily newspaper office of any town do more to keep its civizens in good repute than any other agency excepting the fear of the law and the herea ter. Not all that the reporter writes is truth. He is not infallable himself. and those who are the sources of his information are much less so. There are very many men who cannot tell a straight story. There are others who do not try to. The man who tells the story to a reporter is usually an interested party. He has a purpose to serve in metamorphosing this or suppressing that. The reporter has no desire except to get the truth accurately and completely, and to write it quickly and entertainingly.

am glad of it. The fear and ha red of bad men is as a chaplet above his brows. It is the assurance of his honesty to his badge of honor as a servant of truth. If a time ever comes when all men love the reporter it will be time to bary him. He will have forgotten his mission, betrayed his trust and shamed the noble fellowship of men who have made the white cross of the Pitt-burg reporter the the decoration of a legion of honor."

Why is our hour divided into sixty minutes, each minute into sixty seconds, etc.? Simply and solely because in Babylonia there existed, by the side of the decimal system of notation, another system, the sexagesimal, which counted by sixtles. Why that number should have been chosen is clear enough, and it speaks well for the practical sense of those ancient Babylonian mer- died many years ago, shortly after the chants. There is no number which has so tribe's return from Old Mexico. Instead many divisors as sixty. The Babylonian of the remains being deposited in the divided the sun's daily journey into twenty- ground in a coffin they were placed in four parasangs, or 720 stadia. Each para-

my benefactor.

The strong hands trembled that closed wner into fragments."

His eyes still devoured my face. I sighed measily, and pulled the blue bow off my night robe and began to smooth back the hair that my fooilsh mother had tried to

"I wish I had never been the least bit in

tender way, "Go, lovely rose, Tell her that wastes her time and me That now she knows, When I resemble her to thee, How sweet and fair she seems to be.

Warm weather often causes extreme tired eeling and debility, and in the weakened condition of the system, diseases arising from mpure blood are liable to appear. To gain strength, to overcome disease, and to purify,

"There are three grand divisions," Mr.

Why Six'y Seconds Make a Minute.

sang or hour was sub-divided into sixty minutes. A parasang is about a German mile, and Babylonian astronomers compared the progress made by the sun during one forest fire, the trunk of the tree was hour at the time of the equinox to the progress made by a good walker during the same dians who were passing through the time, both accomplishing one parasang. woods, stopped to light their pipes, The whole course of the sun during the when the image of an Indian warrior, twenty-four equinoctial hours was fixed ,t with tomahawk in hand, was discovered degrees. This system was handed on to the scribed as being most remarkable. Greeks and Hipparchus, the great Greek The Indians were scared so badly philosopher, who lived about 150 B. C., ir- that they lost all self-control, and a regtroduced the Babylonian hour into Europe. ular panic ensued, the Indians rushing Ptolemy, who wrote about 150 A. D., and madly through the woods and yelling at whose name still lives in that of the Ptole. the top of their voices. As soon as word matic system of astronomy, gave still wider could be communicated to the remaincurrency to the Babylonian way of reckonng time. It was carried along on the quiet tion was held, at which it was decided stream of traditional knowledge through the that the reservation should be immedi-Middle Ages, and, strange to say, it sailed ately abandoned. Luckily some of the down safely over the Niagara of the French more civilized members of the tribe had Revolution. For the French, when revo- influence enough to allay the feeling of lutionizing weights, measures, coins and fear, and the plan of desertion was not dates, and subjecting all to the decimal carried out. system of reckoning, were induced by some unexplained motive to respect our clocks and watches, and allowed our dials to remain sexagesmial, that is, Babylonian, each hour fication was perfect. The war costume consisting of sixty minutes. Here you see was as natural as life, there being a persgain the wonderful coherence of the world, fect imprint on the stone of both gun and how what we call knowledge is the and tomahawk, which were buried result of an unbroken tradition of a teaching alongside the body. The peculiar fordescending from father to son. Not more than about a bundred arms would reach from ns to the builders of the palaces of Babylon, and enable us to shake hands with the founders of the oldest pyramids and to thank them for what they have done for us - Max Muller. in the Fort lighly Review.

The Navajo Blanket.

The Navajo Indians are possessors of large flocks of finely bred sheep, the wool from them amounting to over a million pounds annually. A portion of the wool i sold to traders, but the larger part is used in the manufacture of blankets. After the whole is cleaned, carded and dyed, by a process known only to the Indians, and by them religiously suarded as a secret, it is ready for the loom, which is built by the squaws. The weavers are personages of such importance that they are not expected to perform any other labor. The hogan, which contains the loom, is made by driving into the ground, at regular intervals, six roughly hewn poles, from eight to ten feet long, forming a small square. Across the tops of these supports are laid green boughs, to shield the weaver from the bot sun. The centre poles from the sides of the loom, and about a foot from the top and bottom, are fastened cross poles through which holes are bored for the warp, i which is composed of the fibres of the vucca tree. This warp is treated by a process that renders it almost indestructible, the secreof which is known only to the Navajo Indians, who refuse to divulge it. Consequently the work of their looms is not likely soon to occome the rival of the more generally used 'California blanket." Before they were subdued by the government the Navajo Indians made the blankets solely for the use of their own tribe; but since they have been thrown almost entirely upon their resource for a livelihood, the manufacture of the blanket has become their leading industry and a source of large profit.

THREE NOTED WIDOWS.

Custer and Mrs. Grant,

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has re-

urned from Florida, and is seen on the

resh Gossip About Mrs. Beecher, Mrs.

treets occasionally, a little figure, ight, white-haired and folded in a lack shawl. When I met her vesterlay, says a New York correspondent to e Post Dispatch, there was the faint touch of pink on her cheeks, giving er that delicate, shell-like beauty which sometimes goes with a soft white kin and white curls. She had a bunch lilies of the valley pinned on her bo m. Within the block I passed another roman whose proximity made me look about startled. Had she recognized the laughter of Victoria Woodhull? think not. Neither had the pretty Zulu Maud recognized her. A new generation has grown up, and in any case, there would not have been any thing dramatic about the encontre. Yet meeting the two brought back old memories. Mrs. Beecher's rooms are full of pictures of her husband-as the young lover, in the prime of life, as he was the year he died and most of these pictures are so placed that the trail of a vine, the petals of a flower, caress them. Her interests in life are largely the things that interested him, or that she believes would, if he were now living, meet his roval. She gives a helping hand to Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association, which wishes to clean

the streets of a dirty city. On the same day I passed within the our two other widows-Mrs. Custer, in lack dress and with winning eyes, and Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, who does not walk far, but was crossing the sidewalk from her carriage. Mrs. Custer has the ecord, I believe, of never making an equaintance who does not wish to be me a friend. She walks the pavenents with a splendidly free step, in which one could almost fancy a remniscence of the plains. A more prosaic xplanation is found in her broad-soled mon-sense shoes. She is devoted to er husband's memory and absorbed in er literary occupations.

Mrs. Grant looks well and kindly, and touter than is altogether becoming. Queen Victoria, however, is fleshier. and Mrs. Grant dresses in better taste than Queen Victoria. I fancy not much redence is to be given to the report that she will go to England and live with Mrs. Sartoris. All her interests are on this side of the water. Another report, even less probable, says that she has plans for voluminous literary production. When she has finished the reminiscences which now engage her, which will be practically her autoiography, it is more than doubtful if ne sets about any further labor.

WAR EAGLE IN STONE Kickapoo Indians Come on the Petrified

Body of a Chief. A dispatch from Shawneetown, I. T. o the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, says: There is great excitement among the Kickapoos over the discovery of a petrified body, supposed to be that of War Eagle, a leading chief of the tribe, who an upright position in a large hollow tree, there to await the coming of the appy hunting days, as the Indians be

Yesterday, during the rage of a flerce consumed by the flames. A party of Intree. The scene which followed is deing members of the tribe, some two hundred in number, a hurried consulta-

The place of fright was visited later in the day, when, sure enough, the netrified body of War Eagle was exhumed and placed upon exhibition. The petrimation of stone presents an imposing appearance, and, but for the occasional creases caused by insects, would be clear

of any imperfections. A large hollow log was selected, the top sawed off about fourteen feet from the ground, and the petrified body placed therein, to remain forever. A two-inch pine slab bearing the following inscription marks the remains of this tribe's greatest warrior: "War Eagle, great fighter, turned to rock. Indians afraid Great Spirit. Let him sleep on

STRANGE INSPIRATION.

New York Author Who Dreamed a Remarkable Poem. A New Yorker, famous in the world of letters, awoke one night recently from a sound sleep. So far as he knew, says the World, he had not been dream ing. He composed himself again and was sinking into slumber when there came into his mind, as though out of the darkness, two lines of verse, rythmical, but senseless. They kept him awake, and after a time two lines more, equally smooth and absurd, presented themselves to his consciousness. It seemed to him as though some one one were dictating nonsensical doggerel to him from the shadows of the night. Unable to sleep, he arose and went down-stairs to his library. He sat quiet in the darkness for awhile hoping that he would fall asleep in his chair. But a second verse, perfect in form but absurd in meaning, came into his mind, and then a third and fourth. Lighting a lamp, he took up a pen and wrote down rapidly the lines that had come to him. As he wrote, new verses fell from his pen, and when he had finished his task a poem of eight stanzas lay before him. He was surprised to find that, taken in their entirety, the

verses were far from meaningless. He at once put the poem in an envelope and directed it to a publishing firm. Placing it among other letters to

be mailed by a servant in the morning,

he returned to bed and at once ic asleep. Upon awaking he was uncer tain whether he had dreamed of writing a poem or had really transcribed on As his letters had been posted he had no means of deciding the question His uncertainty was pleasantly relieve the next day, however, by the receipt a handsome check from his publish and a letter praising his poem. The culiarity of this case which makes it w lifferent from the celebrated instanof Coleridge and his poem of "Kubla Khan" lies in the fact that the author nad not been dreaming. He awok from what seemed to him a dead slee and found that his imagination had pro duced, without conscious effort on his part, a perfect poem.

ANTI-POVERTY RECIPES. Effective Remedles Against the Chief

Peril of Over-Population,

About five hundred miles southwes

of Nanking the Yangtsekiang river

the calorofic elements of food

trees, still produces nearly 40,000,000

gallons a year. Besides the olive, the

forests of the lower latitudes product

hundreds of different oil-vielding

trees. Of palms alone Prof. Burmeister

enumerates thirty-five species, some o

them productive enough to make animal

fats almost superfluous. Sugar als

could be derived from tree products in

an abundance that would make the manufacture of glucose cease to form a

profitable branch of industry. Maple

sirup can be refined in a way to modifi

the acid taste of its sugar; palm tree

and several species of conifers yield

kinds of orchard fruits abound in sac

variety of the Grecian sugar-plum yield

thirty per cent. more sugar per gallon

of juice than the best sugar-cane.

the production of farinaceous food-stuff

our grain-planters would find it equall

impossible to compete with the culti

vators of various species of arborea

Bonpland's estimate, an area of land

producing a hundred pounds of potatoes

will yield more than four thousand

pounds of bananas, and a banana

orchard of three acres can be made to

support twenty-five men. All through

southern Europe and southwestern Asia

cereals are largely superseded by the

castanea vesca, or Italian chestnut, bear

ing a nut somewhat larger than a filber

and more nutritious than any known

variety of farinaceous grain. In Italy

chestnuts are eaten boiled and roasted.

or ground into meal, like wheat, and or

the island of Corsica nine out of ten

farmers derive their breadstuff almost

exclusively from that kind of tree flour

-farina, as they call it, in distinction

from any other sort of meal. On three

acres of ground an orchard of full-grown

chestnut-trees will produce, year after

year, a quantum of farina sufficient for

the need of a moderate-sized family,

and chestnut-trees will flourish among

rocks where even an Alleghans

Mountain squatter would hesitate

to run a plow. And while the plowing and sowing of a wheat

field have to be repeated every year, nut

trees take care of themselves, as well as

of their proprietors. Grain crops, in the

course of a few years, exhaust or im-

poverish the best soil, unless the loss is

made up by the use of fertilizers. Trees

not only dispense with such assistance.

but improve with old age. An old chest-

nut-tree near Aci Reale, on the slope of

Mount Etna, is 160 feet in circumference.

but still yields an abundant crop of nuts.

though up to a height of 30 feet above

ground the trunk forms a mere hollow

shell. A similar tree near Sancerre,

twenty miles east of Bourges, France,

is believed to be a thousand years old,

and one at Tortworth, in Gloucester-

shire, England, has formed a boundary

mark ever since the time of King John.

The hard work of an orchard farmer

would be limited to a few harvest weeks.

and aside from all that, the substitution

of trees for animals would solve a prob

lem of ages by preventing the disastrous

climatic changes incident to the de-

struction of arboreal vegetation

Drought would become less frequent

and spring floods less ruinous; "arbot

days" could be celebrated on every home

stead; and, besides saving the endless

drudgery of a grain farm, tree planta

tions would reward their protectors

with the shade of their foliage in sum-

mer and with windfalls of dry twigs in

cold weather, and shelter the nests of

buildings thereon was sold recently for

\$165, the lowest price yet recorded

myriads of insect-eating birds.

According to Humboldt and

charine elements; and a small, round

honey-like sap; more than fifty di

oined by a tributary that drains lowland province of Kiangtse, and lower 10,000 square miles of the alluvi Down will go b delta form probably the most dense populated region of the modern wor. SOME SE writes Dr. Felix L. Oswald in the No American Review. Every square ro tillable ground is cultivated on Strange, Queer most approved truck-farm plan; on the very rocks of the upland hills are ized by grape-gardeners; and In the month o pastures have long ago made roofish-ponds. Prof. Kersten, of V ad mate of the voyage from Li lood Hope. We culture animal food can be red miles of the eight times as cheaply as by any indred miles of stock raising; but that estima e men were at only to the conventional system nd pleasant mo Southern Europe, whereas, ng at the rate the Chinese expedients for great column vegetable fish-food, ponds, acre for a gh in air righ could be made about fifteen times n profitable than the best pasture Chemistry, too, has devised nd the base see ous methods for cheapening half an acre ingredients of our food by

-s-swish! icial equivalents; but the most effect ard two or remedy against the chief peril of ov en saw what population is, after all, the Corsican pla dumn held i of substituting perennial for annual foo inute, and th plants. Sugar, flour and fat form th most important elements of our die and even in the colder latitudes of the hat it was lik temperate zone those elements could b m by its de: derived from the products of arbore; ere three h vegetation. Beechnuts yield an oil a ost equal to olive oil; walnuts and ha ound turned a zelnuts can be used for the same pur ds of fish float pose, and by careful cultivation could mong these nade productive enough to supply a d we saw a ng with its h even by a northland population. In the Ce ran righ Mediterranean coastlands olive trees be badly shake gin to bear about the seventh year, bu we had been far outlive their planters; so much We knew v indeed, that some Sicilian specimens the Olea Europea are believed to be olde than the period of our chronological eated half era. After the twentieth year olive e laid the trees planted in a congenial soil become nd made enormously productive. At least five o lumn had for the twenty odd different varieties could ight fathom be successfully cultivated as far north a circula as Tennessee, and the California plants tions alone will supply all the market th 400 feet of North America. Italy, in spite of ave-up, but her discouraging tax on all orchard

Aug.

THE OLD

I'm banished to the

My busy days are
Within my shelterin
The babies sleep to
No more, as in the
My drowsy beat k

with the old nurs

When the wind blo

The last rays of the

Slant through the They light the garr And on my head t Along their level ba

Again I hear the

Singing so soft an Rock-a-by, baby, on When the wind blow

Ah mel where once

Within my ample The spider has

Empty, forgott

Rock-a-by, baby

agments e were al iles of the lar ing out, the olding ground rted one in sigl e the natives nd especially al ger, were exc nned and arme ad on two or liged to fire in em off. After at the craft which ig, but no mai ass aboard, cor

island of

the port o

-war to ve

ir English

had ever befo me within a opped, and aft e glass the cap craft at all, hich had been de. The matte nd the thing con no further atte The calm conti oon and evening ppressively hot, When night can harge of an off atch, and nothin suntil about an larm, and this w nd growls and h in doors and lmit the air, as he fo'castle entra own the compan olted the doors, e turned out of what was going atch said we ns, who had dr ws on what he be a dead who

> were ready to j me of us had he ny one could doub lling the sober easts raving along ping to raise a great ask. A heavy sea it from its fasten omplished that The gentle heave quiet sea then rol and as the water

d made for the f

ide, while he ha

close the doors.

The thing seem

pers the beasts la

rowls of satisfacti ut our ears told us ere soon called urther information oated down throu after a few sniffs th

fort on his CIPES.

ion had pro

the Chief s southwes ing river is drains the se, and the the alluvial st densel lern world n the North uare rod o ed on the plan: the ils are utiland cattl e room fo of Vienna, any metho mate refers systems of y adopting r providing

e for acre times more pashures ening the by artisteffective annual food form the udes of the its could be of arboreal an oil aluts and hasame pur on could be supply all on. In the e trees be year, but much so, cimens of to be older lological year olive east five of eties could far north nia plantae markets

spite of 40,000,000 olive, the s produce rmeiste s. some of ke anima! ugar also make the to form a y. Manle to modify alm trees different roundish ood-stuffs t equally the culti arboreal oldt and of land bousand banana made to through tern Asia by the ut, bear a filber In Italy roasted t, and on at of ten ff almost ree flour stinction n three ear after

family. lleghan hesitate hile the whea year, nut s well as s, in the st or im s. Trees stance. ld chest lope o of nuts t above hollo ncerre France. ars old. ucester undary g John farmer tweeks titution a probastrous the de etation

cient for

tectors

equent

arbot

endless

planta

"If that isn't a dead whale alongside. THE OLD CRADLE. I am mistaken in the smell. I m banished to the garret now; never heard that lions cared for whale My busy days are o'er; 7ithin my sheltering embrace flesh, but the fellows on deck must have floated off shore on this carcass, and The babies sleep no more. No more, as in the by-gone hours, their long exposure to the blazing sun has made them terribly savage."

Aug. 2, 1890.

My drowsy beat keeps time

ent, sleepy monotone

The last rays of the setting sun

Old pictures come and go;

Again I hear the mother's voice

Singing so soft and low: Rook-a-by, baby, on the tree-top,

The downy pillows prest, within my ample oaken hood The spider has her nest.

Empty, forgotten, and alone,

s thing am I;

The last words of the quaint old song

Down will go baby and cradle and a

Fall like a parting sigh; When the bough breaks, the cradle will fall;

SOME SEA STORIES.

Strange, Queer Sights Observed

In the month of June, 1859, I was sec-

mate of the ship William True, on

yage from Liverpool to the Cape of

od Hope. We were within four hun-

d miles of the Cape and at least three

men were at breakfast on a bright

pleasant morning, with the ship

at column of water suddenly rose

ng at the rate of four knots an hour,

h in air right dead ahead of us and

over a quarter of a mile away. This

nn reached to a height of fifty feet,

the base seemed to take in an area

half an acre. It rose with a loud

saw what I am describing. The

we were boarded by a sea so heavy

it was like to carry us to the bot-

e had been lying-to in a hurricane.

been an explosion at the bottom of

ed half the islands in the Pacific.

mn had formed we found bottom at

fathoms. This depth continued

circular space of 100 feet. Once

up, but not high enough to create

The circumstance, together with

ert and our soundings, was reported

on to the proper board at home,

d while those officials gave no full

gments of the story, ridiculed our

were all drunk on that occasion.

rn statements, and intimated that

it for our work and ordered a man-

to verify our soundings, three or

on the west coast of Africa, a

the natives along the Guinea coast,

especially about the mouths of the

white men, and our brig was well

ed and armed on that account. We

red to fire into native boats to keep

off. After a bit we could all make

e craft which was slowly approach-

within a mile of us and then

d, and after a long look through

lass the captain decided that it was

ft at all, but a great log or raft

had been brought off with the

The matter having been settled,

the thing coming no nearer, we gave

essively hot, every body was idle.

until about an hour before daylight.

fo'castle entrance. Some one rushed

In the companionway and shut and

ted the doors, and a minute later, as

turned out of our berths, we learned

at was going on. The officer of the

tis, who had drifted down upon our

8 on what he believed by the smell

be a dead whale. The two sailors

made for the fo'castle and drawn the

he thing seemed so improbable that

vere ready to jeer him, even though

of us had heard growls, but before

one could doubt that the officer was

ng the sober truths, we heard the

ts raving along the deck and stop-

A heavy sea could not have torn

lished that feat in short order.

gentle heave of the brig on the

sea then rolled the barrel about,

as the water ran into the scup-

the beasts lapped it up with low

e soon called into use to give us

after a few sniffs the captain said:

g to raise a great row at the water

rom its fastening, but the lion ac-

lose the doors.

o further attention.

were exceedingly hostile toward

sland or an obstruction to naviga-

on the Vasty Deep.

E. M. Griffith, in Harper's Bazar.

Ah me! where once the baby heads

Slant through the windows small; They light the garret's dusky gloom; And on my head they fall.

With the old nursery rlyme:
Rock-a-by, baby, on the tree-top,
When the wind blows, the cradle will rock."

Whom the wind blows, the cradle will rock.'

We felt that we could do nothing until daylight came. We lighted the cabin lamps, so that the lions might not leap down through the skylight, which we could not close from within, and then waited. They managed to lap water enough to slake their thirst, and then they went roaming up and down in search of food. They could find nothing, and as daylight appeared their ill humor increased. They trotted up and down, growling in a way to give one the shivers, and it was lucky that all of us were under shelter. When day had fairly come we stood under the skylight with our guns, and presently one of the lions came trotting aft and showed his head over the frame. Three of us fired at the same instant, and with such effect that he fell back dead. The death of one took the courage out of the other, and he ran away to the port bow and leaped upon the carcass of the whale, which still held to us. We heard him run along the decks, and for that matter his tread was heavier than that of any man's, and after a bit the captain stole up the companionway and discovered and reported the true state of affairs. Then three of us made shift to get into the shrouds of the mainmast, and from our safe purchases we also made an end of the second beast, which dred miles off shore, when, just as was the female lion, and somewhat smaller than the other. Although the two pelts were sent to England, and the manner in which they had come into our possession was vouched for by Government officers of the civil branch, the Liverpool Mercury was pleased to come out with the statement that Gulliver was a truthful man in comparison with any man aboard our brig.

In the year 1861, about midsummer.

s-swish!" which could have been and two or three miles, and fifteen being then one hundred and fifty miles to the west of the island of Juan Ferown held itself upright for a long nute, and then fell flat, and you can nandez, in the Scotch ship Highland Belle, we were bearing up for the island go of the commotion when I tell you under a light breeze, with the full ship's company on deck, when a monster whale breached on our port bow and only a cable's length away. The carpenter by its dead weight, and that we three hours in pumping the last of was repairing the rail on that bow, and of her. The water for five miles four or five men were scraping and painting. At least six of us saw the and turned a brick color, and hunwhale as he first pushed his head above ds of fish floated belly up around us. mong these were dolphins and sharks, water, and our exclamations attracted d we saw a whale about forty feet attention, so that all the others saw him before he fell back. He shot straight g with its head partly torn away. up like a log on end, and he never ran right over the spot, and were dly shaken up by the great seas as had half a dozen wraps of chain around e knew what had happened. There him, and that an anchor was fouled in the corner of his mouth. He fell back sea-just such an occurrence as on the surface with an awful crash. laid the ship to and put out a boat kicking up a tremendous swell, there he lay without movemade soundings. Just where the and ment. We ran on for a quarter of a mile, and then laid the ship to and lowered a boat. I myself had charge of this boat, and after laying off and on to de of it we could get no bottom 400 feet of line. There had been a see if the whale was dead. I finally concluded that he was and pulled in on and many such objects are now to be him. While he was floating the anchor kept him down by the head, and we could not get at it. We, however, cut away a fathom or more of the chain. port officials at Cape Town, and and found the wraps about his body so have suffered great pain. We got the bight of a rope over one arm of the anchor, but the five of as could not pull English papers, which got hold of it out of his jaw, and we returned to the ship and left the carcass to float away. Two days later it was found by the Bris-A year later, not having returned to tol whaler John G. Pitkins, and when agland with the ship, but having cut up alongside yielded about one hundred barrels of oil. They found one iam Allsworth first discovered it nearly survey of the mouths of the Niger, bedded in his mouth, being, as you ich, you know, fall into the Gulf of might say, a big fish hook on which he rious adventure befell us. We had en in and out of the southerly mouth, had been caught, and this anchor, together with sixty feet of chain, was afterward identified by the Russian brig were standing off shore to avoid a al and fetch the next one, when, ten the north side of the island one day a off the land, with the tide runweek before, when the whale, whose out, the wind died away and presence was entirely unsuspected. came to anchor on good picked up her anchor and towed her half ling ground sixty feet below. a mile. Greatly alarmed at being towed was shortly after noon, and anchor was hardly down before a out to sea by an invisible power, the captaid ordered a shackle pin slipped, and r who had been sent aloft with a thus stopped his headway at the expense to look out for native craft reof an anchor and sixty or seventy feet of ted one in sight dead to the east and chain. Later on the three vessels I have two or three miles away. At that named found themselves in Valnaraiso together, and it was easy to fit all the details together and make a straight case. We had the proofs right there and the Russian signed a receipt in black and white for the anchor so on two or three occasions been strangely recovered, and we hung our bit of chain in the office of the English Consul. Vet. despite all this. I have but no man, even with the best seen several American newspapers which referred to the incident aboard, could satisfy himself that yarn which even children would take d ever before seen one like it. It

no stock in."-N. Y. Sun. A JOLLY SEA-DOG.

How an Intelligent Brute Attends to His Duties on Ship-Board.

There is a sheep dog on board the steamer Horrox, which plies between Rio de Janeiro, New York and Liverbe calm continued during the afterpool, that regularly takes his station on and evening, and as the weather was deck at the third watch, and can be relied upon as thoroughly as the oldest n night came the brig was left in seaman on board. His name is "Nick," arge of an officer and the anchor says the New York Star, and whenever th, and nothing occurred to alarm a sail is sighted nothing can stop him until he reports it to the officer on the a voice suddenly cried out in bridge. He frequently sights a vessel before the lookout, and understands m, and this was followed by snarls what it is to be the first to report. If growls and hurried footsteps. The doors and skylight were open to he hears the lookout sing out, he underit the air, as was also the slide to stands perfectly what is said, and will obey any order the men give him. He is very valuable as a barometer. There is no change in the weather which is not foretold by Nick. He only enters the captain's cabin on important business, either to announce a sail in sight or predict a change of weather, which he does in a most remarkable way. When he wants to inform the captain that a sail de, while he had made for the cabin is in sight he runs in and barks vigorously several times and then walks out When he becomes a weather prophet he stands on his hind legs and paws at the barometer, and, according to Captain Hening and his crew. Nick is usually several hours ahead of the instrument. The steamer was at Rio when the revo lution broke out, and remained there several days. The dog usually accompanies the captain on shore when he goes, but on the morning of the revolution, when the troops paraded the streets, was very anxious to know what was going on, and jumped overboard and swam ashore to satisfy his curiosity. wis of satisfaction. We saw nothing. When Captain Hening came ashore he was met on the wharf by Nick, who barked furiously and tugged at his ther information. A disgusting odor pantaloons to go back to the ship. The ated down through the sky-light, and captain said he instantly knew something had happened, and his fears were

verified when he reached the office of the company. Nick is about six years old and has a shaggy black-and-tan coat, with the softest and most intelligent eyes ever set in the head of an

animal. A ROCK THAT GROWS.

In a deep, dark ravine a few miles from New Castle, Pa., in North Beaver township, Lawrence County, is a wonderful natural phenomenon in the shape of a veritable growing rock. Fifty years ago, when it was first noticed, an inverted wooden pail would almost cover To-day it is a great bowlder, ten feet in height and fifteen feet or more in circumference, and weighing not less than fifty tons. During the summer months it is covered with a dense rich moss two or three inches deep, through which the waters from a little spring trickle continually.

The outer formation of this rock has limestone appearance, but once remove the moss and chisel in the gritty surface and the 'real beauty and peculiarity of the rock are seen. A cellular formation like a mammoth sponge is discovered, and about the cells is stone as hard as adamant. On cutting further in, this cell-like substance is found to continue, but it seems to have been transformed into a translucent flint. There are tons of this flinty rock, for it is as heavy as granite, and every ounce of it is undoubtedly moss and other vegetable matter petrified.

This remarkable petrification has been wrought by the action of the water from the spring upon the moss. The water seems to have the singular prop erty of turning into stone every thing that is brought in contact with it for any length of time. It has an acrid taste, and is undoubtedly heavily charged with mineral substances, although thus far it has never been analyzed.

The most remarkable fact about it is that it accomplishes so much in so short a time. The moss grows luxuriantly in the dark hollow, and the lapidescent quality of the water has operated year after year upon the layers of moss, turning them into a honeycomb of stone. and adding to what was first a small rock, until to-day there is this great bowlder of petrified vegetation.

A short time after the moss begins to grow in the spring, it commences to solidify at the roots, and the petrification follows closely on the track of the growing moss, like the formation of coral on the work of the coral insects. stopped going until five-sixths of his As it progresses, the dark green body stood in air. We all saw that he of the vegetation becomes yellow then changes to brown and darkens as the rock grows older. The moss is not all that is perpetuated in stone by the action of the water. Plants, leaves, twigs, every vegetable substance that has fallen on the rock and lain there have been impregnated with and, as by the touch of an inexorable fate, been turned into stone by it. Stratum upon stratum of the moss stone has grown over them, found hermetically sealed deep in the heart of the rock.

To the mineralogist the rock is a mine of treasure and delight. No one ever chisels into that flinty bowlder without coming upon leaves and twigs petrified among the moss and securing many fine specimens to rejoice his heart and make envious less fortunate mortals. Those who have visited it thus far say there is not another such curiosity known in the world. The people in the neighbor hood have long known of the remarkof the anchor flukes deeply im- fifty years ago. Then the rock was ten feet or more below the spring. Now it has climbed up the side of the bank until it is partially above the level of the spring, and has turned the water of the little brook that comes down through Cronstadt. This brig was at anchor on the ravine somewhat out of its course. Mr. Allsworth and some of his neigh bors intend to try the experiment of fastening a frog or some other creature in such a way that the water will have a chance to act upon it, and see whether eral burden as it has done the vegetable ones that have come in continued contact with it. They firmly believe it will, and there seems little reason to

HYPNOTIZING A HEN

An Englishman's Interesting Experiment with a Fowl.

Within the last month I have made an interesting experiment with a fowl. writes a correspondent of the London Spectator. Some choice eggs being sent me for hatching purposes (having no hen at that time broody and no incubator), I determined to set one of my hens on these eggs and keep her there by the force of mesmeric power. The eggs were not fresh when I received them, and to keep them with the uncertain hope of a hen becoming broody might have been fatal to their hatching I therefore went against nature and sat my hen upon these eggs; she was in full lay at the time, and remained so throughout the three weeks that she was sitting, laying, according to her wont, two out of three days. Those who understand poultry will appreciate that no hen will do this, having become naturally broody, although for the first day or two after being set on eggs I have had hens lay once, or even twice. Marking the eggs I set her upon, I was able to know and withdraw the eggs she kept laying. .

The first day I placed her on the eggs it took me half an hour to bring her into a hypnotic condition, but each successive day, after having roused her to drink and eat, I was able to soothe her to drowsy placidity in much less time; also, there were days, for which I can give no reason, when I had to go to her more than once in a day, she being in a restless, excited state, trying to get off the nest. The result has been, much to my own astonishment, that four out of seven of these eggs have hatched, and are healthy, happy little chickens. At night I can still influence their mother to her maternal duties, but in the daytime she takes no notice of them.

Queen Victoria's Wit. An anecdote of the Queen is quoted by the Pall Mall Gazette. A manufacturer of hangings showed the Queen and the German Empress some elegant brocade of gold bullion and pink silk. 'Why," said the Queen in astonishment, "for whomever can you have made such a divine material?" "For Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, your Majesty.' "Ah! there you are, my dear," said the Queen, turning to her daughter; "such people as these can afford that sort of

A few days since, writes the Norwich (Conn.) correspondent of the New York air in swift flight across a break in the forest along the Air Line Railway, in Windham County, performed an odd trick on an express train that was extremely unfortunate for the bird. The | imal lay dead at her feet. four p. m. express train was a trifle late coming into Pomfret village, and was running at lightning speed, when the partridge essayed to cross over the track in front of the locomotive. Both the bird and rushing engine were following the legs of an acute triangle to its apex on the railroad line, but the partridge underestimated the speed of the train, which reached the apex a second in advance. The heavy bird struck the express car, in which Sam Dikeman, expressman, was sorting over freight, and went through a window in the side door with the momentum of a solid shot. So swiftly it sped it cut a clean circular hole in the large window pane as evenly as if the instantaneous job had boen done with a diamond. Splinters of glass fell in a jingling shower the whole length of the car, and as Sam straightened himself from his work in dumb amazement the bird fell dead at his feet, a mass of feathers and broken bones. Sam had broiled partridge for supper that evening, and to save himself the expense of the broken window he made oath before the railroad superintendent that the wild bird, not he, was the author of the mischief. In the memorable thunder-storms last

week, while the whole firmament seemed to be shot through unceasingly with zigzag lances of lightning, many timid little birds sought refuge from the frightful uproar wherever a shelter offered itself. On one dark afternoon the telegraph operators rattling away at the keys in the Western Union office in New Haven suddenly heard a rustling overhead, and glancing about saw a sparrow, which, having come in through the open window, was swiftly skimming about the high-ceiled room. Then came a great crash of thunder, jarring heavily under the foundations of the building, and the little bird with a frightened "peep" fluttered down on the sounder at W. J. Sheehan's desk. Mr. Sheehan picked up the sparrow and held it in his hand until the fury of the tempest had somewhat abated, then took it to the window and released it. But the bird would not go out into the storm, and after hesitating on the window ledge for an instant returned to the operator, climbing on his shoulder and nestling against his face. Finally he threw the sparrow far out of doors and hastily shut the window, but it came back and pecked at the windowpanes.

On another evening a big night hawk flew into the German Lutheran Church in New Haven while Prof. J. E. Whittecker, of Rochester, was lecturing on The Follies and Foibles of Modern Life," and for fifteen minutes excitement reigned. A night hawk is a blundering creature in its flight, and as the wide-winged bird darted back and forth in the sanctuary in great sweeps and rircles just above the audience, its spotted pinions gleaming specter-like as it nummed through the air, women screamed and darted about the pews, and finally the lecturer had to stop talking for fifteen minutes. Every one was afraid of the bird, for as it skimmed along the gallery front and shot among the heads of the people, once passing so lose to the face of Prof. Whittecker it fairly took the words of his text out of his mouth, it went with the speed of a rocket, and it seemed it must go slam bang into somebody or something in its dizzy turns. Once a wise man shouted: "Catch that bird!" and the profound ad-Finally the hawk, in a random dash, accidentally scouted through a window, and then the lecture went on again.

At Rockville a rooster and a dog have ecome fast friends. For a week the oird had been beset by a fierce cock, oth being members of the same flock, nd the two roosters fought almost constantly not far from the dog's kennel. Finally, the weaker bird, sick and friendless, having been completely knocked out in the ring, fled into the dog's kennel to escape its bloodthirsty foe, and, dropping in the straw, made eloquent signs, as if asking protection and shelter. Carlo undoubtedly had watched the combat between the birds with an intelligent and sympathetic eye, for not only did he permit the younded rooster to tarry in his house. but when the other bird attempted to enter the kennel to glut its fury further he arose threateningly, growled, and just looked at the vindictive pursuer once, and that bird evidently made up its mind that the time for discretion had come. He went away sullenly. Since then the wounded rooster has dwelt with the dog, and the two inmates of the kennel seem to be warmly attached to each other. If any rooster hallenges to mortal combat are forwarded to his friend the dog attends to them promptly; so the other barn-yard fowls have concluded that it won't do at all to monkey any more with the rooster that lives in a kennel.

A MOTHER'S HEROISM She Dispatches a Ferocious Panther in the Wilds of Texas.

The wife of Morris Kapper, a ranchman owning an extensive place near here, says a letter from Harrold, Tex. had an adventure with a large female panther, in which the lady succeeded in killing the animal with a hoe. Her husband had requested her on leaving the house at dinner to send him some medicine, which he was taking at regular intervals, when these intervals ocson, a boy of nine or ten, to his father. who was employed in his vegetable garden, situated about three hundred feet from the house. Her second child, a little girl of three, begged several times togo instead of her brother, so in the cool of the evening Mrs. Kapper, to gratify the child, sent her instead with the

medicine. The mother afterward following the trail, which was perfectly distinct, soon came upon a panther dragging the child by its little dress along the ground, but the weight prevented the animal from going faster than a walk; so, without its detecting her she ran back and caught up the hoe that her husband had left in the garden and returned. The panther had then dropped the child, but was still standing over it. and on seeing Mrs. Kapper began to

snarl, showing its pointed teeth. She ran up to it, when it again seized its prey in its teeth, but the heroic lady tore her child from its grasp, and putting it behind her, met the panther as I all post-offices.

CURIOUS BIRD STORIES, it rushed at her, infuriated at the lose or its booty, with a blow of the hoe, which missing the head, yet severed its left ear from it. The panther paused in its attack on her and began to try Sun, a partridge that was cleaving the and reach the wound with its mouth screaming and tearing up the earth. Mrs. Kapper then brought the hoe down on its head with such force as to crush its skull, and the next moment the an

DECIDEDLY AWKWARD.

The Archbishop Himself Didn't Know

the Lessons for the Day. In a volume of reminiscences recent ly published the writer, an English clergyman, narrates an amusing dialogue between himself and Dr. Tait, then Bishop of London and afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he had applied for holy orders. He was charmed with the Bishop, he says, so grave, kindly and courteous; but neither the young candidate's reverence for the office nor his respect for the man restrained him from asking one embarrassing question. The Bishop gave me a private exam-

ination, as was his wont in all such

"I propose," he said, "to have a little talk with you about the lessons for to-I bowed and waited for the talk to

begin. 'What are the lessons for to-day?' said the Bishop. I felt nonplussed, but thought best to

be quite candid. "I don't know what they are, my Lord. In point of fact, I never read the

lessons for the day." "You never read the lessons for the day?" exclaimed the Bishop, in a rather horrified manner. "What do you read,

"I find it more convenient, my Lord, instead of following the selection of the lessons, to take up some book of the Bible and work through it."

The Bishop looked relieved. "And a very good plan, too," said he. "However, on the present occasion I rather wish to speak about the lessons. What are they?'

"Will you allow me to remind you that I have just said that I did not know them?" and then, retorting the question upon himself, I said: "What are they,

my Lord?" The good Bishop broke into a gentle laugh. "Why, really, my friend, you have the advantage of me. I don't know

WAKRING AGAINST HOGS. A Crusade That Should Be Begun in All

Parts of the Country.

The press of New York city is engaged in a laudable warfare upon the "hogs" that infest street-cars there as elsewhere-the fellows who bring lighted cigars into the car.spit tobacco juice on the floor, sit cross-legged, take up more than their share of the seats, and otherwise act in a porcine manner. Among the suggestions sent in by indignant travelers are the following:

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for a conspicuous card to be tacked up in every elevated car about like this:

"There are many kind of hogs, but the: most offensive hog is the one who fetches:
a lit eigar into a crowded car, and holds:
it while it goes out and stinks. Every:
decent man ought to be glad of a chance: to kick such a hog!

Would it not be possible to induce the managers of all street-car lines and elevated roads to post conspicuously in each of their cars a notice something like the following:

Gentlemen are forbidden to spit on the floor or out of window or to sit with legs: crossed and feet raised. Hogs are not: expected to understand or comply with:

Certainly, the street-car hog ought to go and go quickly; but there is another king of hoggishness that deserves rebuke in a less degree only. The streetcar hog and the big opera hat should make their exit together.

Au Anecdote of Liszt. Wrapped in his dressing-gown, and with feet incased in slippers, Franz Liszt was sitting comfortably one even ing in his arm-chair, ready for work and inviting inspiration. On the floor above, in the apartment of a banker, a noisy musical soiree was in progress Polonaises had succeeded waltzes, and nocturnes had followed polonaises, when suddenly the door of the salon opened and Liszt entered, still wrapped in his dressing-gown. The astonishment of the company may be imagined. With slow steps Liszt walked toward the piano, and the young key-pounder who was sitting at it quickly left his place. Liszt sat down at the instrument, carelessly swept his fingers over the keys as if to prelude, and then suddenly he shut down the cover and put the key in his pocket. And immediately, with the same traquil air with which he had entered, he went out and returned to his room, where he could work at his ease.

A Hermit in a New York Hotel. The census brought out the fact that a man can live in a New York hotel for ten years and never speak to any one or enter into any communication with any one except as to the common-place affairs of eating and drinking. This champion hermit lives at the Grand Union Hotel and is known as Bailey. That i all that is known about him. There was a statement printed that the census man had skipped that hotel, and in writing to the supervisor to say that the story was untrue and that the enumerator with the assistance of the clerks had made every effort to secure the proper information as to all permanent residents in the house, the proprietor, Mr. Garrison, added that there was one man called Bailey who, to the best of his knowledge, had not spoken a word to a living soul since he first came to live at the hotel ten years ago and from whom it had been impossible to obtain any answers to the questions. There has been a story told of another similar hermit who used to live at a large down-town notel, but that one did talk occasionally.

A Confusion of Washingtons. Be careful how you address your let-ters to Washington. Washington is a

State. Washington is a city in the Dis trict of Columbia. Washington is the name of nearly forty towns in different States, and besides all these there are a Washington Bar, a Washington Bor ough, a Washington Court-House, a Washington Center, a Washington College, a Washington Depot, a Washington Gulch, a Washington Harbor, a Washington Heights, a Washington Hollow, a Washington Mills, a Washington Prairie, and a Washingtonville-

VARIETIES.

"How did Blowhard lose his eye?" "He had an encounter with an Indian, I

"Why, I never knew that he had been fur-

ther west than Buffalo!" "He hasn't. He ran into a cigar sign when he was coming home from the club one night."

THE Boston Courier tells of two old Scotchmen who were born and brought up in the same town in Scotland, and who have been living together in the same Vermont town for the last forty years. Not long ago one of them said to the other: "Weel, David, we've been friends this many a year, ye ken."

"Weel," David replied cautiously, "I'm no sayin' it may na come to that, mon, when we are weel acquaint but ye ken it takes long for two bodies to ken age anither to that degree that it's safe to be friends."

The canny Scot seldom admits anything outright, lest he may be caught in a trap. If you make a remark about the fine weather. he will reply that it is "na sae bad," even though he feels its beauty in every fibre of his being.

A WONDERFUL CURE.-A man with a hog cholera cure wrote one day last week telling all about it. He was in high glee over his discovery, and said that a thorough test was to be made on a certain date and that a number of neighboring farmers were going to be present and note the results.

In about a week a second letter was re ceived. The man said that the test had been made, and that it had been eminently satisfactory, True, the hog died in fifteen minutes the administration of the cure, but on cutting it open it was found that the medicine had cured as far as it had gone, and that if the ill-mannered old hog had not gone and died before the stuff had a chance to diguse itself through the body, there would doubtless have been a complete cure.

HIS POLITICS FORBADE .- "Mabel, I love

Mabel listened as if the remark was brand

"Do you not feel, Mabel, that in your life you need some one, some one like me?" Mabel answered softly-very softly; prob ably she will never realize how soft her an

swer was. "Harold, dear, I have often felt that I need the love of a manly heart like yours; I need

to be cherished, I need protection." "Alas," he moaned, "then we can never be

happy." " Why?" " Because-"

" Speak on."

" Because I am a free-trader."

MR. SLOWPAY-Let me see. Your face seems familiar. Yes, now I remember seeing your picture in a sporting paper. Ain't you

Bloody Mike, the slugger? Caller-That's me. Mr. Slowpay-Well, well, what business can you possibly have with me?

Caller-Wull, sir, it's this way. Prize-fight. ing is rather dull now, an' I'm trying to earn a respectable livin'. See? Slowpay-1 am delighted to hear of your

reformation. Caller-Yis sor. You see I am now the bill collector for Long, Wait & Co., and I'm paid a commish on what I collect, an' on what I don't collect, too, if I bring back an ear or a piece of nose, or somethin' ter show I did me best to git the money.

Slowpay-Um-Yes; wait a moment and I will give you a checque.

A SMALL boy had been taken out by his uncle for his first dinner in a hotel diningroom. The little chap was enjoying bimself hugely, but the dinner was far beyond his capacity, although to his growing amszement his young uncle was able to get away with it all. Ice-cream was reached. The little man having eaten much more heartily than he was allowed to do at home, found, to his regret, that this-the best feature of the dinner to his youthful palate-could not be crowded into his limited stomach, though his uncle was quite equal to mastering his portion. When the waiter came the child looked up sadly to him and said: "Will you save this for me until I come again? I could not eat it all, but my uucle ate all his up as clean as Peter." The speech was delivered with a childish treble plainly audible to a wide circumference, and the hearers were coubly amused when the interested walter a ked: "Who is Peter?" and was answered: "Oh, Peter is our

THE local Bellamy society is wrestling with a probl-m in human nature. It is trying to discover the exact influence of clothes on the individual and in particular what is the effect on sexual characteristics-that is whether the clothes really make the man or not, and whether a change of clothing habit changes other habits and tends to obliterate masculine and feminine traits. A committee has been appointed to investigate the swell girl and discover the effect of wearing a man's coat, vest, shirt, collar and necktie upon her femininity. How, for instance, it bears up on a hot morning under the shock of losing her collar button, ripping out the button-hole of her collar band, breaking the spiral of her shirt and trying to stick it in two holes at once, and finding she had jerked all the buttons off in hurrying to bed the night before. How does she treat a collar or necktle which persists in climbing up and roosting on her back hair? Does she say anything or maintain a "dignified silence?" Does she remain a lady or become a tiger?

" I FIRST met Artemus Ward in 1858," said J. Minor Grawold, the lecturer. "He was at that time city editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer. Ward was a long, lanky young man, with one eye and a hatchet face. He was then known as Charles Brown, but when he became famous he added an 'e' to his name. I think he was the most eccentric man I ever met, and his fear of death amounted to a monomania. He would get up in the night, oisturbed by an awful fear of death, and wander around the house half clothed. I remember his knocking at my door at three o clock one morning and asking if I thought that Shakespeare would have made a good city editor. Ward had a habit of guying everybody he met. Even his intimate friends were not safe from this habit. One evening we attended a country school exhibition together. The play was 'Pizarro.' In the course of the play one of the actors came upon the stage and exclaimed: 'How now, Gomez? On yonder hill we found an old Peruvian.'

"He's right!" exclaimed Ward, leaning over toward me. 'I can recognize the old Peruvian by his bark.'

"On the way home Artemus wanted to drive the borse off the bank into the canal. He would have done so but for the fact that I grabbed the lines and prevented him from carrying out his design. He explained his action by saying that the horse was warm and needed cooling off."

ANOTHER BRITISH INVESTMENT .- There is a young son of an English lord at the Richelieu

who would have no trouble in driving the Germans from Africa, could solve the Irish problem, and would not be over half an hour in adjusting the American fisheries troubles. At least that is what he elaims.

"What is America?" he asked last evening. 'Nothing!"

He always answers his own questions. "The United States will be owned by a chain of English syndicates," he went on. "The British own ; our breweries, flour mills, manufacturing establishments, railroads, business blocks, and nearly everything else. In a short while they will own your Government."

"Enterprising people, the English," remarked Colonel W. A. Thompson. "They will own the commerce of the world before ong."

"You are right," exclaimed the future lord who was delighted to find one friend in the little audience.

"Do you know," continued Colonel Thompon, "that an English syndicate has just concluded a deal with the government of Peru, by which ten thousand young dogs are to be shipped to London. These dogs of Peru are small, hairless beasts, and are valuable, aithough it took Englishmen to see a big profit in such a venture. The first shipment will be started in a few weeks, and the entire 10,000 will be in London before autumn.

"English syndicates are so busy," replied the young foreigner, "that one can't keep track of all their doings. I hadn't heard of bat dog scheme. Pray what is it for?" "So that Peruvian bark will be cheaper

next winter," answered Col. Thompson. The Englishman walked away, wearing different expression on each side of his face.

The statement of Robert Burdette still holds good that the Sunday school pronic and the thunderstorm often arrive at the same

An impecunious Terra Haute young manwho has become a brother by brevet to seven heiresses, calls them "the little sisters of the

poor." Young Brindle-Pa, can't I have a flannel shirt like yours? Mr. Brindle (speaking from experience)—My son, you may have this after it's washed.

Census Taker-And-er-are you an idiot, madam? Madam—Dear me! There it is again. So many people get that idea from seeing the husband I married.

"Sir." said the subscriber to the editor. "those suprosed loves you prirt are foolsh." "Sr.," replied the editor" should see what I reject.

Mr. Beaumonde—How do you like the new coachman, my dear? Mrs. Beaumonde—Oh, hes spiend d! Hs hair just matches our pair of chestnut carriage borses. .Gentleman Sport (who has not made up his

mind-grimin)—He who hesitates they say, is lost. Busted Sport Yes; but if he keeps on hesitating long enough his money ian't. Minister-I would not consult Elder Close on the subject. He never gives assent to anything. Descon—No. I have noticed that when the collection plate is passed around.

Excited Man-I must have a hundred do:hrs. Csn't you lend it to me? Cool Friend Oh, certainly, but not all at once. I can let you have ten cents every two or three weeks. Mr. Sealove (at his seashore cuttage)-My

der, please tell your daughter to sing some-thing less doleful. Mrs. Sealove—Tast is not our daughter, my love. That is the foghorn. "Charlie, see the sun is just going to bed," said a mother, pointing to the western sky glowing with beautiful colors. "Oh," cried little Charlie, "what a beautiful bed kilt he

has." She Aimed High .- Young Waldo-It is a grand thing to have a high ideal, Miss Trymatch. M as Trymatch—I quide agree with you, Mr. Waldo. My ideal is about five million dollars.

"This talking all night on the sleeping-car is a shame," said the Rev. Mr. Bolus. "No-body can get to sleep." "Just you talk a little while, John," said his wife. "They'll all go to sleep right off."

"Why, sir," exclaimed an enthusiastic member of a brass band, "we can play the most intricate airs on right. "I'd like to hear you play the airs the drum major puts on, replied an unbelieving listener. "Why is it that whenever a physician is

sick he siways calls in another doctor?"
"Well, I don't know unless it's because he hates to fully realize what desperate shances he is taking."

Minnle-What are the people of your church going to do with that \$325 they made from the grab-bag? Mamie-We were thinking of using it to break up the saie of Louis iana lottery tickets here. The other day a little fellow entered a store

and said, "I want a drg s muzzle." for your father?" asked the cautious shor keeper, who saw that the boy made no offer to pay for it.' "No," said the customer, indignantly, "of course it isn't! It's for our dog." He Knew Himself .- I don't think you give

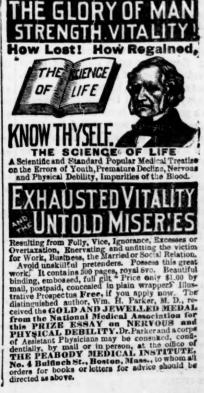
He Knew Himself.—I don't think you give yourself cred't for the merits you really possess," said a young woman to Wille Washington, "I have been told that you are quitera hard thinker." "Ya a.e." said Wille, "it has atwuck me that I think with a great deal of difficulty." "See here." said an angry housewife. "I thought you left me eight pounds of the yeaterday." The incernant said he had. "You can't fool me," said the woman, "I had it weighed, and there was only five pounds." "Well," was the cru-hing rejoinder, "don't the tongs weigh anything?"

Police Magistrate—Did you see the beginning of this trouble? Witness—Yes, sir; I saw the very commencement. It was about two years ago. Magistrate—Two years ago? Witness—Yes, sir. The Parson said: "With the barriers of the parson said: "With the barriers of the parson said."

thou have this man to be thy weided hus-

band?" and she said, "I will,"

A Williamsport girl who in the master of beauty and affectionate exuberance was not to say "fresh as first love and rosy as the dawn," was asked why she did not get married, and this is what she said in reply have considerable meney of my own, I have a parrot that can sweer and a monkey that chews tobacco, so that I have no need of husband.



SUITABLE FOOD FOR HOGS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have just been reading in the last FAR MER, the opinion of a Wisconsin farmer about feeding hogs, and I am ams zed that any person of experience in raising hoge should advise as he does, the feeding of whey, skim milk and buttermilk, while they are sweet. Nothing could be much more injurious than following this advice, for, in many instances, feeding buttermilk immediately after churning, and whey while sweet has resulted in the death of valuable hogs. The readers of the FARMER will not I think consider me egotistical in claiming an experience in swine raising second to but few if any in the State. I think I was the first to introduce the improved breeds of Essex and Suffolk swine in the State, and I was usually fortunate in capturing a large sharge of the prizes at the State and county fairs for the best swine. I was called the hogman, and made more money at that business than any other single industry I ever engaged in.

Nearly forty years experience has con winced me that whey, buttermilk, skim milk and cooked food for hogs should be allowed to terment before given to them. As fermentation takes places in the stomach before the food is assimilated, then why not assist nature by fermenting this food before it goes into the stomach? I never made two tons of pork so cheaply as I did one fall by feeding my hogs on boiled windfall apples and pears, in the proportion of two of apples to one of pears, allowed to ferment before feeding.

I would advise my brother farmers to go slow in feeding unfermented food of the above description to their hogs.

J. S. TIBBITS. MUSKEGON, Mich.

P. S .- After sealing my letter, my eye caught the inquiry of the correspondent at ing inquiry as to what ailed his pigs. Has he not been giving them unfermented food, the ground feed mixed up fresh and given to them? I have seen the same results from feeding such food. A few years since an experiment was tried at the Agriculweared, on dry corn meal, and wet up with water. The result was a lot of humped backed, scabby, lame pigs, the grease fairly running out of their backs, as was reported,

Management of the Pigs.

The advantage of a good early start cannot be overestimated. The coming pig Is months. The growing of large, even litters much neglected by farmers. The runt, found in so many litters, takes the back teat, which aforesaid teat does not furnish much milk. A good suckler has a good test for each pig in the litter; but a runt in such litter is often caused for want of attention from the owner at the proper time. Assistance in finging the teat before the constitution of the pig becomes weakened and enfeebled for want of warmth and nourishment will prevent many runts. The milk does not flow all the time the pigs are tugging, and when it flows piggy gets his fill in a few seconds. Pigs often quarrel over the best teat-biting each other's mouths and noses, which get very sore. Such sores should be drops of carbolic acid added. The biting can be prevented by taking the sharp fangs off with a pair of nippers. When older pigs run with young ones they will rob the little fellows. Put pigs of nearly an age in pastures or lots together. An old Berkshire breeder claimed that his sows did not raise any runts. His Poland China neighbor, however, told those that on coming through the orchard of the former he heard the propegator of Berk- rendit shires calling "piggy! piggy! piggy!" and loat cr peering ahead, saw the pigs coming to the Our ho call and drinking milk out of a saucer. | ing is, Whether the Berkshire sow obtained her reputation as a non-producer of runts in the good s way intimated we will not decide; nevertheless she generally has to her credit a large, genera uniform, even littler, and perhaps her keep- used to

er should share the credit. Scours is probably the most common ailment of pige. Pigs are liable to scours into the from the age of three weeks to nine weeks. Scours may arise from various causes, but the most common is that this period is the teething age of pigs, and, like all animals during teething time, they are subject to shaking Avoid all sour or fermented feed. Sweet shelled oats should be liberally supplied. A spoonful of baking soda given in milk will injured. sweeten the stomach and generally check the securs. Sulphur fed to the sow is recom-

When the pigs are two weeks old the sow warmth at nights and shelter from cold rains. The pigs should run with the dam until learned to eat different kinds of food. At weaning time the pigs should be shut

up to themselves and fed often on sweet milk, soaked corn or rye, and shelled oats, clover. In place of clover can be substi-Kansas farm. As soon as the pigs forget the dam, turn them out to pasture again. Now is the time to assist the runt again by wish, can be taught to enter a pen, or different pens if necessary, and fed milk, soaked grain and other rich food. In this way the to fresh water and pasture. Do not catch corn, are built up by absorption of carbon that will make them wild. We knew a care- takes comes mainly from the soil through its ful breeder whose pigs, it is said, would go roots. Hence oats are rightly considered to their proper troughs and stand back waiting for their feed. Whether by patience pigs can be taught such manners is well the herd will not only pay in bringing up where grown.

The average weight, but will make the herd

On rich, mucky land oats are apt to grow

look much better and they will bring better orices whether sold for pork or breeders. Kansas Farmer.

Weight of Hay for Sheep and Cattle. The question, "How much hay do sheep or cattle require a day?" is thus answered

by a noted sheep raiser of Saxony to an American minister at Berlin. One-thirtleth part of the weight of the live animal in good bay is considered necessary per day for its sustenauce. According to the quality of the fodder, and its abundance or scarcity, this may be decreased to some extent.

Taking good meadow hay as the fodder tandard a ram should receive about 31/4 pounds per day, a ewe about 2% pounds yearlings, etc., in the same proportion, tak ing the average of a full-grown ram at 110 ponnds, and a ewe at 72 pounds, the weight of each varying according to age, size and condition, between 105 and 125 pounds as regards rams, and 70 to 85 pounds for ewes

The weight of the wether varies between 80 pounds in poor condition to 115 pounds in good size and flesh. One pound of good meadow hay is considered equivalent to 1% bounds of oat, wheat, pea or barley straw, four ounds of turnips or two pounds of grain in the wet state, as delivered from a brewery. When the time of stabling for winter arrives the sheep-master has his supply of straw. hay and turnips allotted to him on the basis of the above calculations, and he is bound to make them serve the proper time, underfeeding being as much guarded against as overfeeding and waste. Another writer says: The usual rate of

consumption of food is at the rate of 81/4 pounds daily for every 100 pounds of live weight. If we take the average weight of flocks 100 common sheep would be about 7.500 to 8.000 pounds live weight. It is rare that a whole flock of fine-wooled sheep will average more than 70 pounds per head. the head of the Veterinary Department, mak- though possibly exceeded in some instances. At the rate mentioned a flock of 100 sheep sheep would consume 280 pounds of hav per lasting 180 days.

This would also equal 504 pounds to a single sheep; or it might be stated as a gentural College of feeding a lot of pigs just eral rule that a full-grown Merino sheep, averaging 75 to 100 pounds, will consume during the winter season a quarter of a tor of hay, or its equivalent, if comfortably kept. If grain forms a part of the ration of course some of the hay may be saved, but if the animal is to be kept growing wool, it will need its full ration of hay and a little grain.

The lack of system in feeding is the cause of more injury to stock, and direct loss by the one that can be marketed in six to nine | death, than all contagious diseases combined. How many farmers make an estimate and the prevention of runts is a matter too at harvest season of the amount of hav in tons it will require to safely carry their stock through the winter? Again, how often do we see owr ers of stock run short of hay long before the spring season has provided pasture for the support of the stock? This is a matter of frequent occurrence in every neighborhood, and it is traceable directly waste of feed in the earlier part of the feeding season, or a lack of knowledge how o estimate the requirements of the stock to

be wintered. The estimate given in the above article is approximately correct, although the basis of estimate may deserve some criticism. For instance the old milch cow will consume more hay, and require more, than the steer of the same weight. Also the sheep or cow. thin in flesh, will consume fully as much, if not more, than the fleshy one; consequently treated by washing with sosp-suds and very accurate estimates cannot be made. greased with coal oil and lard with a few Our experience in feeding cattle and sheep, where there was no waste permitted, placed twelve sheep equal to one cow in the consumption of hay; when grain was fed a corresponding ration was also given.

Growing Oats.

in the and th derangements or distempers. Pigs during a tiny grain in it. Often this damp grain is this time should be regularly fed, taking put in the granary by the hundred bushels care not to overload the digestive organs. after a few days heats, and its owner is fortunate if the oats do not become musty and skimmed milk will be beneficial, and dry unsalable for feeding. But if they heat ever so slightly the vitality of the seed has been

It really costs little more to winnow out he light, chaffy oats before sowing them, as so much less seed will be needed. A great part of the light oats will not grow, and their may be turned out where she can run at will sowing does no good except for the manure into quarters amply sufficient to maintain they furnish in decaying, which cannot be much. But a plump grain gives a root and stalk in proportion as it furnished the first about ten weeks old, and they will have food that the new plant receives, giving it a vigorous start, and in almost any ground insuring a strong, early growth which tillers or spreads over the surface, causing often twelve to fifteen stalks from a single-seed. and they will relish a daily feed of cut Oats growing in this form are almost insured to produce a good crop, and, unless the tuted careless weed, lambquarter, and other season is extremely unfavorable, without weeds which are apt to grow convenient in much deterioration in weight of grain. We back yards and in fence corners on every have known on rich land one bushel of oats to be sown, all from carefully selected seed, and the crop was as heavy and plump as could be desired. If the land is little less giving him the advantage. By a little rich 11/2 bushels of seed may be sown, providpatience, as many or as few as one may ed equal care be taken to sow only what will be sure to grow.

It is useless to expect a large crop of plump oats on land lacking fertility. This B. by the box.

APPLES.—As regards choice Southern stock pigs can be evened up. Teach them to go grain contains less of starch and more of or follow where you want them to be fed, mineral and nitrogenous elements than any and when through eating let them out again other excepting wheat. Starchy grains, like them to put them where you want them as through the leaves, but what the oat crop more exhaustive of fertility than most other grains, so much so, we believe, that comparatively few farmers who care anything about worth a trial. Any treatment that will make | maintaining fertility of their soil can afford better hogs of the inferior ones and even up to grow them, except to be fed on the farm

ou., as to quality, was the range of prices. BLACKBERRIES .- The receipts were barely equal to the requirements. Sales were at \$3 250

too large straw, and the crop will often fall down without filling. Such soil is deficient in mineral substance, and a dressing of ashes, or salt if ashes cannot be obtained, will give the straw sufficient firmness to stand up and insure a plump, heavy berry. Both wood ashes and salt help the oat crop in another way. They attract moisture, and thus keep the soil cool at a time when heat and drought are likely to prevent the grain from filling as it should. Salt especially acts in still another way. It is a good solvent, and where the soil has fertility of any kind it will unlock it and enable the roots to use it. This, if the crop is to be sold from the farm, would tend to its more rapid exhaustion. But for the farmer who only grows oats to feed, and returns the manur thus made to the soil, no such danger need he feared. The more frequently the 8 faster he increases in wealth, provided he has stock that give good profit for feeding, and thus enable him to fertilize his the cheapest manner. - American Cultivates

BURLINGTON ROUTE,

But One Night, Chicago to Denver. "The Burlington's Number One" dally vestibule express leaves Chicago at 1:00 P. M. and arrives at Denver at 6:30 P. M. the next day. Quicker time than by any other route. Direct connection with this train from Peoria. Additional express trains, making as quick time as those of any other road, from Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Atchison, Kansas City, Houston and all points West, Southwest and Northwest.

Peterinary Department

Tuberculosis.

At the twenty-sixth meeting of the United States Veterinary Medical Association, the day, or a total of 25 tons in a winter season following resolutions, presented by L. McLean, V. S., Brooklyn, N. Y., were adopted :

WHEREAS. We, the members of the United States Veterinary Medical Association, being sensible of the prevalence of bovine tuberculcsis in the United States, particularly in the dairy stock of the eastern States, it being computed least from 10 to 15 per cent, are so affected in one form or another, and being satisfied of its infectious and contagious character of its indentity with tuberculosis, or consumption, in the human family, and that can be conveyed to others both by inoculation and ingestion, believing that a large ercentage of this disease in mankind can e traced to this source;

Resolved. That we strongly condemn the use of the milk or flesh of animals so affected in any form, as an article af diet.

2. Resolved, That this Association urgently protests against the employment of empiries as meat or dairy inspectors; that such duties should be confined to duly qualified veterinarians having a comprehensive knowledge of comparative pathology. 3. Resolved, That the inspection of meat can only be properly conducted at the

4. Resolved, That all dairies should be eriodically visited, the cows carefully exsmined and their condition reported upon to

the local authorities. 5. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to place these resoluions before the Secretary of Agricultu that national measures may be adopted by which this disease can be placed under th same category as contagious pleuro-pneu monia, and to be similarly dealt with.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

FLOUR .- All Michigan brands have been ad

vanced. No other changes. Market very firm.

DETROIT, August 2, 1890

rally do not sow as heavy oats as they to do when the grain was handthreshed. the light, poor oats were generally left e straw, and only the heavier ones went the granary. As the threshing was ly done in winter, during cold weather, was no chance for the grain to spoil.	Minnesota, patents. 4 85 @: Rye 2 80 @: Low grades. 2 80 @: Low grades. 2 75 @: WHEAT.—All grades of both spot and fut are lower than a week ago. The decline be Wednesday, and has continued since. The cline from the highest points reached is from @3½c. Quotations at the close yesterday w as follows: No. 1 white, 57½c; No. 2 white, 8 No. 3 white, 78c; No. 2 red, 90c; No. 5 red, 85 Closing prices on futures were as follows: 2 red, August, 87½c; September, 90½c; Dece ber, 9½c & bu. OORN.—Quotations are as follows: No. 43c; No. 3, 47c; No. 2 yellow, 49c. OATS.—Market lower. Quotations are as follows: New—No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 mix 3½c; light mixed, 34c. Futures—No. 2 mix August and September 34½c. Old—No. 2 wh
was no chance for the grain to spoil, the oats are got in early, often damp, he steam-thresher puts them through,	

There were neither receipts nor shipments the RYE .- Quoted at 52c per bu. for No. 2. FEED.—Winter bran quoted at \$11@11 25 pe on; middlings, \$11@12 per ton. BUTTER.-Quotations are as follows: Choice

lairy, 14@15c; fair to good, 12@13c; creamery 6@18c W D. Market steady. CHEESE .- Michigan full creams held at 7%2

E998.-Market steady at 14214%c per dozen Receipts only fair. These prices were only paid at the Faltis market, 301 Woodward Ave. HONEY.—Quoted at 14c for new comb. Extract ed, 7@9c. Demand fair.

HAY .- Timothy in car lots, \$9 00@11 00. BEANS .- Quoted at \$1 70@1 75 per bu. for city and-picked stock. Unpicked sell at \$1 25@1 50 per bu. These prices are for car lots. From store prices are \$1 75@1 80 per bu.

SALT.—Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots, or 85c in 10 bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: HIDES.—Green city, 4c P D., country, 4c

2, 4%c; veal kip, No. 1, 4%c; runners and No. 2 216@3c; sheepskins, 50c@\$1 75 as to quantity o BEESWAX .- Quoted at 28@33c P D. POTATOES.—Market dull at \$2 50@3 00 per bbl.
DRIED FRUIT.—Apples quoted at 4%@5%c for

ommon, and 9@9%c & D. for evaporated eaches, 18714c. FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, W bo \$7 00@7 50; oranges, Messinas, \$6 50@7 00; bananas, yellow, \$8 bunch, \$1 25@2 25. Figs, 15 @12%c for layers, 15c for fancy. Cocoanuts, 100, \$4 50@5. Persian dates, new, 6@6%c

he market is firm under light offerings and sell ers demand \$4 50 % bbl. Fair to good fruit is plentiful and dull at \$3 50@4. NUTMEG MELONS.—Quoted at \$1 4021 50 per prate. Market overstocked. CHERRIES .- Season over; none offering.

ONIONS .- Firm at \$323 50 \$ bbl. Market bare. GRAPES .- Southern fruit was in rather better nquiry at \$1 per basket of 10 lbs. for Concords HUCKLEBERRIES .- The supply and demand were about equal yesterday and \$2 50@3 per

3 75 per bu, case, outside for fancy fruit.

PEACHES.—Peck baskets were quoted at 600 5c, outside for Southern "half clings." RASPBERRIES.—Red nominal at \$3 50@4, and lack at \$3 25 23 50 per 32 qt. case. PEARS. - Fancy Bell fruit was saleable at \$6 50 er bbl. to-day. Fair stock was quoted at \$1 less,

or at \$5 50. ly very light.

WATERMELONS -Receipts not large. dons are \$20@30 per 100, as to size and fresh-

CABBAGE .- Market steady at \$1 50@1 60 per POULTRY.—The following prices were paid

yesterday at the Faltis market, 301 Woodward Avenue: Fowls, 9c p b.; chickens, 11@12c; oung ducks, 10c; old ducks, 8c; turkeys, 11@ 12c; spring turkeys, weighing 4 Ds., 18c B D. ns, 20c per pair; squabs, 30c per pair DRESSED VEAL .- Active; quoted at 506c per

b. as to quality.

PROVIBIONS.—Hams have advan	ced. Mo other	ı
changes. Quotations are as follow	WS:	L
Mess, new	12 007 13 25 11 757 12 00	ľ
Family	12 00 2 12 25	ı
Lard in tierces, P D	5 0 6 6 W	ŀ
Pure lard, in tierces	6% 6 6% 10% 6 11%	١
Hams, P D Shoulders, P D	7 0 7%	I.
Choice tacon, \$2 fb Extra mess beef, new \$2 bbl	6 75 6 7 25	ľ
Plate beef	8 00 6 8 25 8 75 6 9 00	ŀ
Dried beef hams	@ 4	ı

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday.—21 loads: Ten at \$9; five at \$10 two at \$12 and \$11; one at \$10 50 and \$9 50.

Tuesday.—21 loads: Eight at \$10; three at Tuesday.—21 loads: Eight at \$10; three a \$11 and \$9; two at \$950 and \$7; one at \$12, \$10 5 Wednesday.—16 loads: Three at \$11, \$10 and \$9; one at \$13, \$11 50, \$10 50, \$10 25, \$9 75, \$9 50

as they did last week.

Holmes sold Webb Bros 56 av 162 ibs at

Angel sold Webb Bros 20 av 167 lbs at \$3 65

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 80,333, against 71,612 last

week. Shipments 18,528. The receipts of

cattle on Monday numbered 16,830 head.

Good prime native cattle were scarce and

sold fully 10 cents bigher than on Saturday,

while other grades were steady at unchanged

prices. Swift & Co bought 176 cattle averag-

ing 1,366@1,465 lbs at \$4 75, which was the

top of the market. The next highest was

34 70, but less than half a dozen lots sold

above \$4 60. Most of the natives sold at \$3 90

@4 40. Exporters bought principally at \$4 35

@4 50. Montana rangers, averaging 1,315@

1,527 lbs sold at \$3 65@3 75, and Dakota Texas

averaging 1,091@1,165 lbs at \$3 40@3 65.

Through Texas sold at \$1 75@2 35 for stags

and cows and \$2 40@3 50 for steers. Native

outcher stock and stock cattle unchanged.

The market was stronger on all grades Tues.

day and closed 10 cents higher. Prices de.

clined 5 cents on Wednesday, and on Thurs-

day closed dull and weak. On Friday the de

mand was slow, but prices were steady, the

QUOTATIONS:

Hogs.—Receipts 129,629, against 131,545 last

week. Shipments 33,365. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 26,527. The market opened up slow and irregular, but before

the close it steadied and advanced 5 cent

Buffalo,

did not show as much change as in common

grades which were in oversupply. As high

as \$4 50 was reached for export grades, but

that brought this price the Monday previous.

Good to choice 1,200 to 1,400 lb steers brought

\$3 65@4 20 and good butchers steers of 950 to

1,100 lbs, \$3 25@3 60. Good mixed butchers

stock brought \$3@3 25 and coarse, \$2@2 25.

Stockers ranged from \$1 80 to \$2 75 and

feeders, \$2 80@3. There were about 65 car

loads left over at the close. The trading

for the balance of the week was confined

to what had been left over from Monday

with with a slight addition of fresh stock.

The demand was very light and the market

QUOTATIONS.

SHEEP.—Receipts 38,400, against 38,000 the previons week. There were 45 car loads of of sheep on sale Monday. There was a sharp

CONTINENTAL

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

LABOR SAVED IS MONEY

PULVERIZER

DISK.

closed dull on Fripay at the following

CATTLE .- Receipts 23,573, against 24,064 the

market closing at the following

hoice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs.....

oor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs...
oor to choice bulls, 900@1,900 lbs...
tockers and feeders....

Texas steers ..

and \$8 50. Thursday.—26 loads: Eight at \$11 and \$10 four at \$12; two at \$9 50; one at \$13, \$10 50, \$6 and \$8. Friday.—11 loads: Seven at \$10; one at \$13, \$12, \$10 50 and \$9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at these yards for the past week numbered 821 head. The bulk of the offerings were as poor as any we have had in the yards this season. The few on sale that could be classed as fair butchers grades sold for as much as they would have brought last week, and were in good demand. Common cattle were slow of sale and if anything were trifle lower. The western cattle are running very freely just at present and while they continue plenty no imprevement can be looked for in common cattle.

Lovewell sold Knoch 4 good butchers steers av 1,105 lbs at \$5 50 and 3 to Genther av 1,086 bs at the same price.
Proper sold Resgan 4 ccarse cows av 875 bs at \$1 75 and 5 bulls to Burt Spencer a

M8 lbs at \$2.

Campbell fold Loosemore a mixed lot of 24 head of thin butchers stock av 768 lbs a Lewis sold Billkofski 3 fair heifers av 886

ibs at \$3; 3 to J Wreford av 820 lbs at \$2 90 and 2 cows to Loosemore av 1.085 lbs at \$2 40. Robb sold McIntire a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers stock av 787 lbs at \$2 50 and 2 ows to Loosemore av 1,025 lbs at \$2 40, Standlick sold Bartholemew 10 fair butchers steers av 902 lbs at \$3 10.
Stevens sold Reagan a mixed lot of 5 head

of coarse butchers stock av 776 \$2 20 and 11 o McGee av 725 lbs at \$2 30. Pearson sold Reagan 4 bulls av £65 lbs at

head of good butchers stock av 768 lbs a Holmes sold Sullivan 4 bulls av 755 lbs at \$2.

over Saturday's prices. Light sold at \$3 802 405; mixed, \$3 7523 95; heavy packing and shipping, \$3 7024 05. Prices were steady on Tuesday, declined 5210 cents on Wednesday, ruling steady on Tursday, closing easy. On ruling steady on Thursday, closing easy. On Friday the market was active firm and higher Kalaher sold Burt Spencer 4 buils av 600 lbs with light selling at \$3 85@4 05; heavy pack at \$2.

Brook a sold McGee 16 mixed westerns at 761 lbs at \$2 20 and 4 bulls av 715 lbs at \$1 50 ing and shipping, \$3 85@3 95.

Dennis sold Flizpatrick a mixed lot of 21 sead of thin butchers stock av 715 lbs at 225 and 5 bulls av 808 lbs at \$2.

Taggert sold Sullivan 5 bulls av 762 lbs at previous week. There were 350 car loads of cattle on sale Monday. The proportion of good cattle was light, and prices on this class

Lewis sold Kamman a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers stock av 753 lbs at \$2 40.
Standlick sold H Roe a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers stock av 815 lbs at \$2 35.
Robb sold Marshick a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers stock av 942 lbs at \$2 75.

Taggert sold McIntire a mixed lot of 6 ad of coarse butchers stock av 525 lbs at bs at \$2 15 and a mixed lot of 4 head of thin

head of coarse butchers stock av 530 lbs at \$2. Stevens sold Burt Spencer 5 stockers av 656 Robb sold Sullivan 4 stockers av 722 lbs at

Pinkney sold Pickley a mixed lot of 6 head

Pinkney soid Pickley a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers stock av 986 lbs at \$3.

Wietzel sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers stock av 986 lbs at \$2 75; 8 coarse ones to Ficsehman av 793 lbs at \$2 15 and 9 stockers to Sullivan av 704 lbs at the same price.
Estep sold McGee a mixed lot of 20 head of

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs...

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs...

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400...

Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,300...

Light Butchers'—Steers averaging coarse butchers stock av 229 lts at \$2 20.

Gleason sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 21 head of thin butchers stock av 666 lbs at \$2 40.

Eldredge sold Marx a mixed lot of 25 head

of fair butchers stock av 720 lbs at \$2 50.

Pinkney sold Reagan a mixed lot of 11
head of coarse butchers stock av 658 lbs

weighing 1,100 to 1,300.

Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., of fair to good quality.

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.

Michigan stock cattle, common o choice. at \$2.

Payne sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 20 head of coarse butchers stock av 703 lbs at \$2 and 10 stockers to Sullivan av 639 lbs at the same price. McHugh sold Sullivan 6 stockers av 673 lbs choice... Michigan feeders, fair to choice... Fat bulls fair .o extra....

Jenks fold Sullivan 18 stockers av 741 lbs at \$2 25 and 5 bulls av 642 lbs at \$1 85.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,399 head There has been a sharp decline in sheep this week, amounting to 50 cents per hundred at Buffalo, and more than that on lambs. Here the supply was light and the demand good, but sellers had to take off about 25 cents per hundred from last week's prices to effect sales. Some of the drovers are looking for an improvement in the market by the end of

of sheep on sale Monday. There was a sharp decline in sheep and a still sharper one in lambs. Prices for sheep ranged 25@40 cents lower than the Monday previous, and lambs in many instances 75 cents. Culls and common sheep sold at \$250@3 75; fair to good 75 to 85 lb sheep, \$4@4 60; choice to extra, 90 to 100 lbs, \$475@5; fair to good yearlings, \$4 90 &5 80; choice, 75 to 80 lbs, \$5@5 15; spring lambs, \$5 35@6. There was nothing doing on Tuesday, and on Wednesday prices were lower. The market on Thursday was slow and unchanged. On Friday the market was alow and closed with good to choice sheep selling at \$4 60@4 80; choice to extra, \$4 85@5 10; iambs, common to extra, \$5 25@6. the week and shipped their sheep out.
Watson sold Morey 52 av 80 lbs at \$4 25 and
40 lambs to Holmes av 58 lbs at \$5 50.
Ormiston sold Monaban 55 av 64 lbs at \$3. selling at \$4 60@4 80; choice to extra, \$4 85@5 10; lambs, common to extra, \$5 26@6.

Hogs.—Receipts 43,540, against 42,700 the previous week. There were 90 car loads of hogs on sale Monday. There was a good demand, but prices were a trifle lower than Saturday. Yorkers, good to choice sold at \$4 05@4 10; light do, \$3 95@4; medium weights \$4 05@4 10; heavy, \$4 05@4 15, and pigs, \$3 90 @3 95. Prices were 5 cents bigher on Tuesday, ruled steady on Wednesday, declined 5 @10 cents on Thursday and closed on Friday with Yorkers selling at \$4@4 05; mediums, heavy and mixed, \$4@4 10. Smith sold Fitzpatrick 67, part lambs, av 77

Pearson told Baxter 47, part lambs, av 62 lbs at \$4 16.

Hill sold Young 86, mostly lambs av 61 lbs at \$5 55. McClary sold Monshan 65 av 71 lbs at \$3 75

and 27 lambs to Fitzpatrick av 60 lbs at \$5 40. Wietzel sold Loosemore 27 av 80 lbs at Pinkney sold Monahan 59, part lambs, av 59 lbs at \$4 15. Johnson sold Fitzpatrick 42 av 80 lbs at \$4 and 54 lambs av 62 lbs at \$5 25.

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 415 head. The supply was light but the demand was slow and prices averaged 15 cents per hundred lower than those ruling one week ago. McClary sold Webb Bros 13 av 190 lbs at

Lovewell sold Traver 14 av 100 lbs at \$3 75. McHugh sold Campbell 19 av 157 lbs at \$3 70. Stevens sold Sullivan 16 av 165 lbs at \$3 60. Campbell sold Sullivan 39 av 163 lbs at

At the Michigan Central Yards,

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with a very light supply of cattle. The demand was slow and prices were a trifle lower than those of last week. The following were the

Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650

Bxtra graded steers, weighing 1,300

to 1,450

Choice steers, fine, fat and well formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.

3 75@4 00

Good steers, well fatted, weighing 3 50@4 00

Good mixed butchers' stock—Fat



cows, helfers and light steers ... 2 75@3 25
Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light
thin cows, helfers, stags and bulls 2 00@2 40
tockers ... 2 25@2 50
1 75@2 75
3 50@4 50 HARROWS Vanbuskirk sold McGee a mixed lot of 26 SUMMER FALLOW. head of fair butchers stock av 752 ibs at \$2 40 and a buil weighing 1,200 ibs at \$2 25.

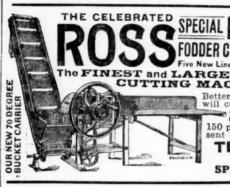
C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers stock av \$28 lbs at \$2 65. **PULVERIZERS** FALL SEEDING 2010 and 9 coarse ones av 741 lbs at \$1 75. Jedele sold Burt Spencer 12 feeders av 1,007 lbs at \$3 and 9 thin cows av 912 lbs at STUBBLE GROUND WORLD. LEAVES NO FURROW There were only two lots of sheep offered. These were disposed of at prices about 25 cents below those ruling last week. Giddings sold the Michigan Beef Co 78 av 81 lbs at \$4 10, Angel sold John Robinson 78, part lambs, There were not a great many hogs on saie and buyers wanted them. For those offered

sellers gct within 5 cents as much for them SIZE A. 2 CANC-WORKS SOIL 6 FEET WIDE C Ree sold Webb Bros 36 av 177 lbs at \$3 85. Giddings sold Webb Bros 14 av 191 lbs at \$3 70 and 13 pigs to John Robinson av 75 lbs

ANGLE OF TEETH ADJUSTABLE TO WORK AT DESIRED DEPTH.

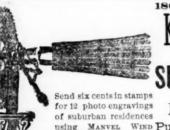
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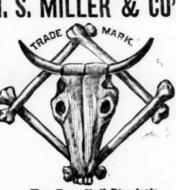
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Voterinary.-Cough in thelmia in a Young C Commercial

Agricu

BLACK MEADOW

A flying visit was ma present week to look ov kept there. The farm is Baker, of this city, ments are well known Mr. Baker, however, is of good stock. A good horse always attracts bi where he meets them.

Black Meadow Farm

miles west and south of

cayed timber, and along of low ground covered very swampy. Threu ditch runs, and by its ai of hard work it has been ly drained, and put into the farm, which comp comes higher, and the s loam, on which white cl spring up as soon as cle loam portion has been p such as rutabagas and corn, and they are doing corn, which is the big thick as it can stand, an feet in height. There of fodder upon it. The soon, and put it into s will remain until wants drawn every day as I neither the variety of o soil would grow good or prove a most useful on a very large amount of izes a piece of ground crops could be made to is six inches deep, and with sand and fine gray a pretty stiff clay. It the big ditch enabling other portions of the fa creps; and rye, oats an

with timothy hay, have season. Two large harns has ning parallel to each and now Mr. Bake between the two, angles, which will with the barns on and open to the east. of erection is 30x64 fee cellent water supplied is a drive well 160 fe mill. The water is ex It is designed to run

and pasture and mead

roots will be the main

Baker thinks he will most convenient met corn crop. At present there is a horns kept, and it m they are good ones in in breeding. There is the Waterleo tribe, sired by the imported 80169, once at the he herd, and his dam was of Brant 55478, seco Duke of Clarence 2518 Steer Clarence Kirkley of the Chicago Fat Sto are three Waterloo hel with a red calf just levington cow, and a

zurka cow which is an In the yards near th nice Berkshires. Her adian bred sows, anot England," and anoth boar at the head car "Jabe" Hibbard, at

have yet to see the first